RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 188—] BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926				
14 Aug.	CHINA	..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR	..		8,982
18 ,,	DEVANHA	..	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA			16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†	..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI			16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA*	..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA‡	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI	..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA			16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI			16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927				
1 Jan.	RANPURA	..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI	..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA‡	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI			16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA‡	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA	..		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†	‡		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA§	..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11 430
2 Apri	NARKUNDA‡			16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI	..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†	..		10 602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA			16 500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN	..		20 847
7 May	RAWALPINDI	..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA*	20,837

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1926			
12th Aug.	MANTOLA	..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	..	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE*	..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with		
	CATHAY	..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with		
	COMORIN	..	For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong & Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
11th Aug.	BANDRA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
13th ,,	VARSOVA	..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	KHANDALLA	..	East & South Africa

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

SHIPPING

N Y K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	2 Aug.	12 Aug
TOTTORI	MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA	MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO	MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO	MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22.97.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25 ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Kamalia	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Modern India's Products
FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE' BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
:o:
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
:o:
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. R. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—1. TALLY CLERK, 7 TICKET COLLECTORS, 2 DESPATCHERS for Railway. Apply ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI, with 0/2/0 stamps.
A R604

ARCHITECTS WANTED for designing and erecting a three or four storeyed Building with Flats and Out-houses at Altamount Road. Apply, stating terms, Box No. 1778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A27099

FOR BIG SPG. & WVG. MILLS ONLY.—Wanted SELLING AGENCIES of Cloths and Yarns for an up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3559

WANTED—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS in all the Provinces and States on pay and commission for getting orders of Ludhiana cloth and hosiery Goods. For terms apply to THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CO., Ludhiana.
A R3600

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—A GRADUATE IN ARTS and a B.Sc. preference will be given to those proficient in cricket. Apply sharp with testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Mangrol (Kathiawar.)
A 27087

WANTED—SERVICES of one good SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Aluminium Vessels Factory at Calcutta. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. JEEWANLAL & CO., Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.
A R3580

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—An experienced and young CANVASSER in Medical line. He should be well educated and of clean habits. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to MODERN CHEMICAL WORKS, Delhi.
A R3583

WANTED—Earnest, ambitious men everywhere to start manufacturing business in their own home on Rs. 3 capital. 300 to 1,000 per cent profit guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Prospectus and complete money making particulars against 5 annas stamps. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3578

WANTED—Educated and influential DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES for Central India and Rajputana to secure Life Assurance business, on liberal commission, for a long established Company. Only those experienced and confident of good business need apply. ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27021

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH for a young Muslim Doctor, proceeding to England for higher studies of Medicine. The girl must be well accomplished, and well educated, so as to prove a true companion. No restrictions of castes and creeds. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1775, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
O R3595

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

ENGLISH large Peaches, nectarines or seedless Grapes, 7 lbs., Rs. 8. Sample boxes 8 dry fruits, 8 lbs., assortment Rs. 8, or 16 kinds Rs. 11. German scientific packing, delivery free. Samples Bukhara Silk and Multan Silks on -/4/- stamps. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta. Tele. Peach.
F R3589

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIPLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Re. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra, Mohanthakur and Sipia Mangoes Rs. 7 100, ordinary Rs. 4, order telegraphically with cash. MANGO LICHI grafts, fruitable next season Rs. 13 doz: Advance essential, CATALOGUE free, SUPERINTENDENT, Behar Graft, Stores Darbhanga.
F R3557

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Bombay Chronicle

Ved ua Sure t Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONVOCATION GOWNS and HOODS on HIRE—HIMMATLAL, Bookseller, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
R3608

VEGETABLE PRODUCE (GHEE).—Representative of large continental concern, at present in Bombay, will like to have offers from parties well-connected with the line. Dealers will have preference. Apply Box No. 1780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3611

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam.
P R3500

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a post of a HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN in Engineering Department. The post is temporary for six months in the first instance, but the period may be extended.

The candidates must be trained in a school of Arts as architectural draughtsmen and have further experience for at least 5 years in a large public works' office.

The applicants should state their age and enclose their testimonials along with a few specimens of their work in designs.

The salary will be up to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Applications must be received up to 31st August, 1926.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Municipality.
27096

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SWADESHI MATCH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Mohhamedi House, 34-38, Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1926, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) "To appoint one or more Liquidators for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company and to fix the remuneration to be paid to him or them."

By Order,
M. MUSABHOY & SON,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th August, 1926.

NOTICE.

WANTED one ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, 15 SUPERVISORS, (including one SUPERVISOR for URDU schools and one LADY SUPERVISOR for Girls' schools) and 13 CLERKS, including one ACCOUNTANT, for the Office of the School Board, District Local Board, Dharwar. Candidates qualified under Rule 51 of the Rules under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, only need apply, within two months from the date of this notice. For particulars apply to the Administrative Officer, School Board, D. L. B. Dharwar.

(Sd.) S. K. HOSMANI,
Chairman, School Board,
D. L. B. Dharwar.
School Board Office,
Dharwar, 1st July, 1926.
27062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

7 VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS on the West side of Parel Road, between Dharamsi Street and 1st Cooper Street, are now available for building purposes, and will be let on 999 years' leases.

The areas of these plots vary from 159 square yards to 570 square yards.

As several offers have been already received intending applicants should apply for particulars to the undersigned before the 10th August, 1926.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Estate Agent.
27019

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS (on our forms, obtainable on payment of annas eight only) for the purchase of all kinds of Wastes for 1 months from September, 1926 to December 1927, to be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees Two hundred only will be received by us upto SATURDAY, the 14th instant, 6 p.m. We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest or any tender.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD.
Soparibaug Road, Parel,
Bombay No. 12.
27093

TIRUMALAI TIRUPATI, ETC., DEVASTANAMS ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

FOR THE SUPPLY, ERECTION, TESTING AND SETTING TO WORK, THE TOOLS AND PLANTS REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE SCHEME.

WITH reference to the notice inviting tenders in some newspapers, it is hereby further notified that the time for submitting tenders is extended to 20th September, 1926.

Those who have already submitted tenders and who wish to withdraw, may apply for the refund of the deposits already made by them. They are however at liberty to submit fresh tenders with fresh deposits.

Those tenderers, who wish to keep their offers open till 20-9-26 will be at liberty to do so.

The subsisting old tenders and the new tenders that may be received as per this advertisement will be taken up for consideration on 21-9-26 and orders will be passed not later than 20-10-26.

M. T. SRINIVASAN.
For Vicharanakartha.
21-7-26.
27091

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE MASTER, Security Printing, India, Nasik Road, will be glad to receive early tenders for the supply of 10 cwts. of gum Arabic or gum ghatti immediately from stock. The gum must be free from impurities and from any matter deleterious to health. Tenderers should quote the price per cwt., securely packed free on rail Bombay and submit with their tender, a sample of not less than eight ounces.
27090

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Island, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMCHANDRA GANESH CHAVDHARI, widower, Chief Clerk, Insurance Department of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., late of Bombay, Soma Vanshiya Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

DINANATH JAGANNATH SAWE and YESHWANT SAKHARAM CHAVDHARI, both of Bombay, Soma Vansni Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitants, two of the Executors and Trustees named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, the former an Accountant, Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and Landed Proprietor, residing at Phat Wadi, First Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the latter a High Court Pleader, residing at Haji Cassum's Oart, Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 30th day of July, 1926.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27097

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3319 of 1921.

RAMESHWARDAS BIRLA ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) WISANJI THAKERSEY HALAI,
(2) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said first defendant W. T. Halai. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1926, at the hour of Four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that the 7/16th share of the 1st defendant Wasanji Thakersey Halai now vested in the 2nd defendant as the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee, of the estate and effects of the said 1st defendant in the following 15 pieces or parcels of land, situate at Thana Kasba Panch Pakhadi, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Tukdi and District Thana bearing the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Pahi No.	Hissa No.
41	14	4	0	0
42	,,	7	0	1
44	14	8	0	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	6	5	0
,,	,,	0	12	0
475	114	5	0	0
476	,,	6	0	0
594	141	1	0	0
53	142	4	0	1
,,	,,	7	0	0
596	,,	0	2	2
596	,,	0	3	0
598	,,	3	0	0
602	143	4	0	0
611	,,	12	0	0
612	,,	13	0	0
,,	,,	14	0	0
615	,,	17	0	0
626	144	5	0	0
632	146	3	0	0
633	,,	4	0	0
635	,,	6	0	0
637	,,	8	0	0
638	,,	0	0	0
639	147	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
640	148	1	0	0
640	148	4	0	0
,,	,,	11	0	0
640	148	12	0	0
,,	,,	14	0	0
643	,,	6	0	0
648	149	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	5	0	0
,,	,,	6	0	0
,,	,,	7	0	0
,,	,,	12	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
,,	,,	0	7	0
,,	,,	0	8	0
,,	,,	0	9	0
,,	,,	0	10	0
651	,,	10	0	0
,,	,,	0	6	0
654	150	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
654	150	0	4	0
654	150	0	5	0
655	151	1	0	0
656	152	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
657	153	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	2	2
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
,,	,,	0	6	0
,,	,,	0	11	0
,,	,,	0	12	0
661	153	5	0	1
699	165	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
699	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
700	166	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	5	0	0
,,	,,	6	0	0
,,	,,	7	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
706	169	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
707	170	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
713	171	6	0	1
717	,,	10	0	0
721	172	2	0	0
737	177	5	0	0
751	178	11	0	0
780	186	4	0	0
912	210	7	0	0
41	148	9	0	0
49	171	2	0	1/1
,,	,,	5	0	2
,,	,,	9	0	2
,,	,,	,,	0	5

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1926.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27085

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1233 of 1926.

NARAYAN ANANT DESAI and others. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
BAPUJI NARAYAN KARANDIKAR and others. ..... Defendants.

To,

Defendant No.	Defendant Names.
3	Ganesh Ramchandra Dharap.
9	Govind Balkrishna Limaye.
15	Krishnaji Daji Lele.
26	Vasudeo Vishnu Limaye.
48	Mahadeo Moreshwar Sahasrabudhe.
55	Vithal Krishna Godbole.
59	Mahadeo Ramchandra Manikar.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint, inter-alia against you the abovenamed defendants, praying, inter-alia that you may be ordered to vacate forthwith, and deliver vacant and peaceful possession of the premises now in your respective occupation and to pay arrears of rent as per Ex. "D" and to pay compensation for use and occupation at the rates equivalent to the amount of the standard rent of the premises in your respective occupation from the 1st day of May, 1926, till the date of giving up possession thereof and for costs of this suit, you are, by the usual writ issued by the Hon'ble High Court, summoned to appear in the said Court on the 24th day of August, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. to answer the summons, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Hon'ble Court and able to answer all material questions relating to this suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and required to produce your Witnesses on the said day.

Please take notice that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid day as per said writ, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or Power material for Plaintiffs' evidence or on which you rely.

Dated this 7th day of August 1926.

For M. B. MADGAOKAR,
Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27098

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, RUBBER HOSE RUBBER WASHERS, PIECEGOODS, INSOLVENT'S FURNITURE, READYMADE CLOTHES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th August, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Bhagwandas Dullabhdas (Insolvent):—Cupboards, writing table, pictures etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Vasram Jairam Khatri (Insolvent):—Readymade cotton clothes, Mehta box etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

A big lot of rubber hose, 3 insertions 1½" and 2½" diameter and rubber washers.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

YOUR EYE

Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLERS' LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. Kemp and Co., or Thomas and Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF CLARE ROAD AND SANKLI TANK CROSS ROAD AT BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1920, and made between Ahmed Ayub Nurmahomed Durbar and Mahomed Ayub Nurmahomed Durbar of the one part and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet and another of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of land situate at the junction of Clare Road and Sankli Tank Cross Road, at Byculla, containing by admeasurement about 9111 4/9 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. BI/16254 and New Survey Nos. 1B/3589 and 1C/3589 and bounded on the North by the said Sank'i Tank Cross Road, on the West by the property of T. T. Wright and others and on the South partly by the property of T. T. Wright and others and partly by the property leased to J. E. Annunciation and on the East partly by the said Clare Road and partly by the property leased to the said J. E. Annunciation together with all buildings now standing thereon which are assessed under E Ward Nos. 3798, 3803 (1), 3804, 3806(1) (2) and 3807 and Street Nos. 23 and 5, 6, 8, 8A and 9 of Clare Road and E Ward Nos. 3803(2-3) and Street Nos. 5A and 5B of Sankli Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 BALES 'ANJAR GIN' COTTON (DAMAGED BY SEA WATER).

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at L Shed Princes Dock on account of the concerned:—

Ex. s.s. "Saraswati" Brent No. 117 49 bales 'Anjar Gin' Cotton (damaged by sea water)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 2.30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction near Dadar Police Station, Dadar, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, plate crockery and platedware, dining table chairs, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room velve and lined suite, cabinets, one sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, wardrobes, leather lined chairs, dressing and wash hand tables, meatsafe, one English ice box, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. M. N. Harrison of the Dadar Police.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from N. H. Mody, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd. v. Ebrahim Esmail) and with the concurrence of Mr. Karmali Mundlhay the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground with the messuage, and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the north side of the new Elphinstone Road, Parel, admeasuring about 722 square yards and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 563/64, 565, New No. 12583 and New Survey No. 2/1967, Cadastral Survey No. 9 of Dadar, Naigaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 384 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows, on the North by a pair of batty land of Nuroo Hubaji and Harry Babaji, on the South by the Elphinstone Road on the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhoy and on the West by other part of the said land lately belonging to the Mortgagor but now to Fatmabai and Haji Dawood Esas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES TURKISH CAPS.

Under instruction from the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Saleh M. Gubbay, of Parsi Gully, Meerza Street. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1 Case, 50 dozen Quality "Abbasi" in boxes of 1|2 dozen.

9 Cases each 50 dozen, Quality "Zucker bazar", in boxes of 1|2 dozen.

3 Cases, each 100 dozen, Quality "Bazai German" No. 2 in packets of 1|2 dozen.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VALPAKHDY ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Mody, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit Nos. 235 of 1923 and 5353 of 1922, Messrs. Bennett & Coy. will sell this day Monday the 9th instant by public auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

(FIRSTLY):—All that piece of pension and tax land situate on the south side of Valpakhady Road admeasuring about 125 square yards bearing Collector's old No. 355 old Survey No. 1|6 new Survey No. 3630 and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 4269 street No. 203 and bounded on the east by the property of Mahomedally on the west by the property of Gunee Hussen on the north by the said Valpakhady Road and on the south by the property of Hajee Oosman Sulleman.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of pension and tax land and premises situate on the north side of Navrojee Hill Road admeasuring about 352 square yards and bearing Collector's old No. 455 new No. F|2394 old survey No. 6 new survey No. 7|3637 and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 4263|2 street No. 201 and bounded on the east by the property of Haji Hussain Haji on the west by the property of Haji Oosman Sulleman, on the north partly by the Valpakhady Road and partly by the property of Khaja Khan Habib.

(THIRDLY):—All that piece of pension and tax land and premises situate on the northern side of Navrojee Hill Road admeasuring about 160 3|9 square yards and bearing Collector's old No. 455, new No. D|2394, old Survey No. 6, New Survey No. 6|3637 and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. X and Street No. X and bounded on the east and north by the property of Mahomed Haji Ally on the west by the property of Haji Hassan Haji and on the south by the said Navrojee Hill Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy

A Pathe Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd—SEE this joyous jester and laugh yourself sick!—It's all in fun!

Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8. & 10 P.M.

Prices Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4, Orchestra Stalls 1/8, Balcony /12/- Gallery /6/-

These prices include Tax

FREE LIST Entirely Suspended

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

SHARDA'S ROMANTIC PICTURE

MADAN KALA

A Love Romance—Beautiful Scenes—Well-known Artists.

Also Beautiful

STAGE DANCE By

Miss SHANTADEVI

TIME: Sat. Sun. 3—5—7—9—11 P. M. DAILY 5—7—9—11 A.M. & P.M.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Rd.

A COMIC KRISHNA PICTURE

A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS.

AUCTION SALES.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY & SUNDAY

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Messrs. RADHA KISHON Bros.

THE MALL

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Will deliver copies at your Residence

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 8th

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to August 7th 1924	June 1st to August 7th 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 70	40 5	25 63	33 18
Fort	0 70	60 05	28 00	42 51
(J.J. Hospital)	0 46	51 54	28 80	40 53

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sasurday, the 7th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.55" of rain and Ambala 0.24". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the greater part of the province. The air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the southwest and below normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 2.88" of rain, Jhansi 0.56" and Allahabad 0.63". Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidisy is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature was normal except at the former station, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.38" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in Sind and the hills of Rajputana, and in excess locally in the plains of Rajputana. The minimum temperature was higher than usual, at Jacobabad and lower at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 2.04" of rain and Surat 0.43". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.89" of rain, Saugor 0.18", Hoshangabad 0.50", Nagpur 0.59", Raipur 1.56", and Chanda 1.29". Skies are heavily clouded in most parts. Humidity is in slight excess in the eastern districts. Maximum temperature was above normal at Khandwa and below normal at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.70" of rain, Ratnagiro 3.53", Marmugao 1.51" and Karwar 1.17". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84.deg2 (normal) and a minimum of 77.deg.5 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.32" of rain, Poona 0.40, Belgaum 4.73", Nizamabad 0.60" and Hyderabad 0.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Hyderabad and the central parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active practically over the whole of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the Punjab, the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.73", and Calicut 1.23".

Forecast.—Increase in the west, Central Provinces.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin 1.300 miles away was recorded on the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 4hrs. 20mts. this morning (I.S.T.)

Daily Weather Telegram for the 6th August 1926 issued from Simla.

A shallow depression has formed in the Bay off Orissa. The monsoon continues active in the central parts of the country and the Peninsula and has strengthened in Burma and northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, east Rajputana, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Bengal, the United Provinces, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy four inches; Moulmein one and a half; Diamond Island two; Kyaukpyu, Bhamo, Calcutta one and a half; Burdwan two; Pachmarhi two; Parbhani, Bulbarga one; Mercara four; Nizamabad, Hanamkonda two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SAT. THE 7th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jun to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0 1	0.2	-0.1	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.3	3.2	-1.8	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	1.55	11.1	11.9	-0.14	24.72
Lahore ..	..	3.3	8.2	-4.9	19.98
Hissar ..	..	2.1	6.2	-4.1	14.47
Ambala ..	0.24	19.0	12.6	+6.4	30.49
Delhi ..	0.0	12.0	12.6	-0.6	26.86
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.0	2.4	13.5	-11.1	26.07
Mainpuri ..	3.0	15.1	12.1	+2.9	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.5	6.4	19.0	-12.6	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.0	17.5	16.3	+1.2	35.22
Allahabad ..	0.6	12.8	19.6	-6.8	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0.9	1.5	-0.6	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0.6	4.2	-3.6	7.50
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	0.1	5.0	5.2	-0.2	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	8.0	10.8	-2.8	20.40
Jaipur ..	..	9.1	13.5	-4.4	24.34
Kotah ..	0.3	8.5	14.8	-6.3	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.1	28.8	32.3	-3.5	60.75
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	9.9	8.9	+0.9	14.3
Dwarka ..	0.0	5.5	9.1	-3.6	13.5
Veraval ..	0.14	26.6	12.2	+14.4	18.6
Rajkot ..	0.0	14.7	16.7	-2.0	26.2
Bhavnagar para ..	2.04	11.4	11.8	-0.4	21.2
Surat ..	0.43	29.0	26.8	+2.2	40.67
Ahmedabad ..	0.10	20.7	17.7	+2.9	28.5
Deesa ..	..	9.3	13.3	-4.0	24.7
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	17.1	15.2	+1.9	29.1
Indore ..	..	17.4	17.7	-0.3	33.1
CentralProvinces.					
Jubbulpore ..	0.89	16.7	22.8	-15.0	35.1
Saugor ..	0.18	15.4	24.3	-8.9	33.0
Hoshangabad ..	0.50	24.0	25.2	-1.2	48.0
Khandwa ..	..	16.0	16.3	+0.6	29.0
Akola ..	0.0	20.7	16.5	+4.2	31.2
Amraoti ..	0.07	12.0	17.0	-4.3	33.0
Nagpur ..	0.59	25.1	29.6	-4.5	49.9
Chanda ..	1.29	23.2	26.9	-3.7	51.9
Raipur ..	1.56	?	29.8	?	50.8
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.70	40.5	46.1	-5.6	70.6
Ratnagiri ..	3.53	70.2	67.0	+3.2	99.8
Marmugao ..	1.51	66.3	66.5	+0.8	94.9
Karwar ..	1.17	71.1	80.9	-9.7	120.1
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	8.1	9.7	-1.5	22.2
Ahmednagar ..	0.32	10.7	9.0	+1.6	22.3
Poona ..	0.40	11.0	12.8	-1.7	27.1
Sholapur ..	0.1	11.5	9.9	+1.6	23.4
Bijapur ..	0.17	4.1	6.0	-1.9	20.9
Belgaum ..	4.73	33.3	27.5	+4.7	50.1
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0.14	17.0	12.9	+4.0	27.5
Nizamabad ..	0.60	13.6	18.0	-4.4	40.0
Indur ..	0.4	13.0	17.7	-4.7	40.6
Hyderabad ..	0.32	6.7	12.3	-5.5	32.2
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1.73	77.0	79.3	-2.3	125.6
Calicut ..	1.23	58.3	69.0	-10.7	117.1
Cochin ..	0.15	66.3	55.0	+11.3	114.5
Trivandrum ..	..	23.0	21.6	+0.3	64.5
Ceylon-Colombo ..	..	25.5	13.7	+11.7	84.1
MaslipatamEzchuding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	9.3	12.1	-2.8	41.0
Bellary ..	0.0	3.3	3.9	-0.6	20.5
Cuddapah ..	..	11.5	8.0	+3.5	31.2
Madras ..	0.2	3.8	6.8	-2.9	30.7
Bangalore ..	0.0	6.7	7.9	-1.1	35.3
Coimbatore ..	0.1	4.4	3.3	+1.1	22.2
Trichinopoly ..	..	3.8	3.4	+0.4	33.1
Nagapatam ..	..	0.4	3.8	-3.4	54.1

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 7.

Jute:—Albion 490, Alliance 475, Anglo India 365, Auckland 250, Barnagore 177, Bally 190, Birla 8, Belvedere 500xd., Budge-Budge 454, Caledonian 515, Chapdani 155, Clive 36/10, Craig 4, Cheviot 265, Dalhousie 384, Delta 485, Empire 53 Fort Gloster 804, F William 283 Gondalpara 900, Goureporo 700 Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 72/8, Howrah 41/10, India 181, Kamarhatty 595, Kankanarrah 474, Kelvin 850, Khardah 410, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 278, Lawrence 595, Lothian 415, Naihati 450, National 23/6, New Central 554, Northbrook 52/8, Nuddea 48/8, Orient 223, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 63 Soorah 28/8, Standard 415, Union 545, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 14/12, Jute 55.

Cotton:—Agra United 0/10, Bengal Nagpur 20, Dunbar 143, Keshavram Cotton 4, Coal:—Barrakur 20, Panch Valley 21/8, Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp. 10/12, I. I. Still 6/14, Marshalls 4/4, Madon Theatres 2/12, Imperial Bank 1540, Imperial Conty. 380, Remarks: Jute shares quiet but steady. Cottons and coals remained unchanged. Govt. Securities were quiet. 3½ Govt. Paper 76/15, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/4, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88. 5 per cent. War Bonds (1925) 107/4.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta on August 7th resumed hearing of the case in which Satya Ranjan Bakshi and Pulin Behary Dhur, editor and printer respectively of "Forward" are charged with sedition in connection with an article entitled "Anarchy in Pabna". Two formal witnesses were examined. The case was adjourned to Saturday next.—A. P.

To pay tribute to the memory of Sir Surendranath Banerjee a well attended public meeting was held on Friday evening at Calcutta, Principal Heramchandra Maitra presiding.—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MRKET REPORT

MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August, 6.

The money market continues very easy and call money is still quoted at about 1-1/4% at which rate it is practically unlendable. Fixed deposit rates, which have remained unchanged for some time, are for two months funds 2%, for six months 2-1/2 to 2-3/4% and for twelve months 4 to 4-1/2%. The cash balance at the Imperial Bank, which attained a record high figure last week has again broken its record and now stands at Rs. 56-1/2 crores.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 30th July 1926 continues to show a still further increase of Rs. 446.16 lacs in the cash balance to Rs. 56,57,24,000 as against Rs 46.85 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 50.73 an increase of 2.46% over the last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 21.49 lacs. Trade demand has further declined as evidenced by the decrease of Rs. 3.67 lacs in loans, Rs. 26.33 lacs in Cash credits and Rs. 42,39 lacs in Inland Bills discounted. Government deposits and other deposits are both up by Rs. 266.88 lacs and Rs. 93.93 lacs to Rs. 30.41 crores and Rs. 74.31 crores respectively. The Bank rate is unchanged at 4%.

Government securities were steady during the early part of the week; but later the market eased off on account of some unloading by speculators who developed some nervousness over the Central Bank scheme in the Currency Commission Report. This proved to be more a sentimental than real weakness and at the close rates improved. 3½% Paper and 1945-55 Loans were steady at Rs. 77/- and Rs. 108/- 5% 1933 and 1935 loans slightly improved to Rs. 104/6 and Rs. 103/-. 5½% 1928 Bonds declined from Rs. 107/4 to Rs. 107/2. 6% Bonds 1926 and 1927 were quoted at Rs. 100/7 and Rs. 102/2, 1930 changed hands at Rs 105/12 and 1932 at Rs. 108/14 6½% Bombay Development Loan remained steady round Rs. 113/6.

The Currency Returns as at 31st. July 1926 show a continued increase of Rs. 241.35 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 197.47 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 233.45 lacs to Rs. 88.91 crores and by Rs. 6.65 lacs to Rs. 7.93 crores respectively, while the gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 60.34—an increase of 0.48% over the last week.

EXCHANGE:

Sterling quotations opened at 1s. 5-7/8d and showed a steady improvement during the week to 1s. 5-29/32d. with sellers at 15/16d. and buyers at 31/32d. Since the publication of the Currency Commission report and the Government's announcement regarding exchange there has been a feeling of greater confidence and forward rates have been particularly firm. The present strength is not so much due to any great number of bills that are offering but rather to firm advices from Calcutta where the jute export season is likely to commence next month. Only a few bills are showing in this market and the inquiry for bullion T.T. remittance is also small. Forward rates are as follows:—August 1s. 5-29/32, September 1s. 5-31/32d. October 1s. 6d. November 1s. 6-1/32d, December 1s. 6-1/16d, January/February 1s. 6-3/32d, March 1s. 6-1/16d. and April 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling exchange remained fairly steady, at about $. 4.86-1/4. The feature of the week has been the improvement in Continental currencies, French france advancing from 203 to 165.50 but close at 171, Belgian francs from 193 to 167 but close at 174 and the Italian lira dropped from 149 to 151 but close at 146, a net advance of 3 points in the week.

GOLD.

The publication of the report of the Currency Commission recommending a gold standard has had a depressing influence on the price of Gold in the local market and there seems to be a feeling that if gold is to be always available there is no urgent necessity of buying now. The steadiness of sterling has also tended to force the price down. The opening quotation was Rs. 21/8/6 but the price declined to Rs. 21/6/6 and closed at Rs. 21/7. The volume of business passing on the market has been meagre, and the offtake is smaller at about 18,000 tolas, while the estimated stocks have declined somewhat, there is still available about 5 lacs tolas (bars and coin). Good prices in London have declined from 84-11-1/2 d. to 84-9 3/4d. but close at 84-10d. In sympathy with gold, sovereigns in the local market have dropped from Rs. 13/7/9 to Rs. 13/7/3 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/8/6 and Rs. 21/6/6 for ready and 24th. August settlement and Rs. 21/7/6 and Rs. 21/6 for 22nd. September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £. 16,000/- gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 58,000/-, and from Durban £. 1,75,000/-. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 5,81,221 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

The Transvaal gold output for June 1926 amounted to 852,145 fine ounces as compared with 849,214 fine ounces for May 1926 and 780,251 fine ozs. for June 1925.

SILVER.

On receipt of weaker advices from China and London silver prices dropped from Rs. 66/11 to Rs. 65/5 and the recommendation of the gold standard by the Currency Commission also helped to weaken the market. The settlement this week passed off smoothly and the premium for near over forward quotations which was so noticeable last week disappeared entirely. The tendency in the bazaar is still bearish but in view of the very heavy oversold positions in the principal markets of the world a reaction from the present low levels seems possible. The daily offtake in Bombay, including the settlement offtake, averaged only 140 bars during the week and stocks on hand are now about 3,900 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London dropped from 2s. 10-7/8d. to 2s. 10-1/4 d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 29-7/16 d. and 29-1/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 66/11 and Rs. 65/5 for ready and 29th. July settlement, Rs. 66/10 and Rs. 65/5 for 28th. August settlement and Rs. 66/4 and Rs. 65/3 for 27th. September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £. 60,000/- silver inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 1,21,000/-. The total imports of silver during the week amounted to 1503 bars and Rs. 31,890 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £. 245,000/-.

SHARES.

The market was open for five days during the week under report, and was steady during the early part of the week but later showed a slight decline from the high levels on account of the bulls unloading. It is reported that a fair amount of cloth sales have been effected and the undertone of the market is considered healthy. The fact that the Currency Commission had definitely established the rupee at 1s. 6 d. is apparently not considered seriously detrimental to the mill industry. The following are the fluctuation in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 905-915-897/8, Century Rs 387/8-391/4-378/12, Cent. India Rs. 52x/12 532/8 526/4, Crescent Rs. 187/8-192/8-187/8, Fazulbhoy Rs. 886/4 901/4-890 Madhowji Rs. 100-102/8-100, New Great Rs. 316/4-317/8-308/12, Pearls Rs. 495-503/12-490, Simplex Rs. 115-111/4, and Swadeshi Rs. 508/12-515-505.

Miscellenous shares have continued to improve slightly. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 700 to Rs. 712/8. Tata Hydros remained steady round Rs. 1031/4. Alcoks, Bombay Trams and Tata Iron Ordys and Defds were also steady. Cement shares were steady. Bundies being quoted at Rs. 14/8, Katni Ordys at Rs. 71/4 with Defds at Rs. 175, Ralway shares were steady with no change.

The real feature of the week in the share market was the large drop in Imperial Bank shares from Rs. 1610 to Rs. 1520. There was an improvement, however, and they close at Rs. 1545, with contributories at Rs. 390. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 78/12 and those of the Central Bank remian steady round Rs. 27/4.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares have been steady during the week in sympathy with the rise in the price of hessians from Rs. 14/13 to Rs. 15/2.

A CRAZY MAN.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF GANDHI.

Let it be recorded for the safe of all posterity that one man living abroad has declined to come to this country on a lecture tour. The man is Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhi is a leader of the Nationalists in India He is believed by his more superstitious countrymen to possess powers to stop bullets and make cotton grow on banyan trees. He has an enormous reputation overseas thanks to a biography by Romain Rolland to innumerable magazine articles and to constant identification of his name with news of boycott and revolts in India. He could come to this country and be billed as a mystic, a poet, a weird Oriental and an ascetic popularly believed in certain quarters of his country to be the latest incarnation of the spirit which illuminated Buddha.

He could come to this country and enjoy a vogue which would outshine the favor we could show to any other man in Asia. He could come to th's country, and as we put it, "clean up" a thousand dollars on each lecture. He could come to th's country and as we also put it, "sell" India to the United States. He could come to this country and travel 4,322 miles, attend 6,177 teas and afternoon reception autograph 2,544 copies of his books and shake the hands of 38,117 admirers (male and female) who would say to him either, "Great stuff, Mahatma!" or "I just loved your lecture, Mr. Gandhi."

And he refuses all this just to stay in India because he thinks that he belongs to India. The man must be crazy—The New York World.

REPORTED ULTIMATUM TO NIZAM.

A BOMBAY PROTEST

The following resolution has been passed by the Council of Anjumane Ziaul Islam, Bombay:—

That the Council of the Anjumane Ziaul Islam views with intense alarm and apprehension the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in their uncalled-for interference in the internal affairs of the premier Muslim State of India. It also protests that the unfriendly policy adopted by the Government of Lord Reading and apparently followed towards their traditionally faithful Ally, by the Government of Lord Irwin is calamitous and as such it is resented vehemently. The Anjuman requests the Government of India that steps may be taken without delay for the immediate improvement of the strained relationship existing between the two Governments by an official announcement, thereby allaying suspicion and uneasiness visible throughout Muslim India.

After a short trial lasting but three days at Madras the case against Kalyanarama Iyer, a clerk in the M. S. M. Rly. on a charge of having set fire to his wife on June 8, ended on August 6 in the acquittal of the accused. The jury was divided by seven to two, and the verdict of not guilty was received with cheers by the crowds that had gathered in and around the Court hall.—Free Press.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 7.

To-day New York futures have been reported 12 to 15 points up, whilst Liverpool also reported a rise of 15 to 16 points. The recovery was due to these being reported Gulf Storm and heavy rains near Carolina.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their New Orleans friends:—

"Current estimates are 14.800,000 bales to 14,900,000 bales. Spinners takings of American cotton this week 130,000 bales against 140,000 bales last year slightly bullish. Long liquidation caused decline. Think well of buying on all dips for moderate profits."

The U. S. Agricultural Bureau Report will be issued on Monday 9th instant at 5 p.m. English Summer time, giving condition probable production and also Ginning Report.

With a moderate advance reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened here this morning for Broach August at Rs. 347½ and after a slight set back to Rs. 347 the rate gradually advanced to Rs. 348¼ on Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs buying and finally closed at Rs. 348. New Crop Broach May opened at Rs. 327¼ and advanced at the outset to Rs. 328 on moderate buying by several Marwari Shroffs but since then easiness set in and before the close of the Bazar the rate gave way to Rs. 326¼ on profit-taking and Jobbers selling, finally closing at Rs. 326 3/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs 327 and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 327. Jobbers were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra January after having opened at Rs. 314½ steadily improved to Rs. 315½ on general buying but this improvement did not last for, on Commission Houses selling, the rate eased to Rs. 314 and finally closed at the same rate. Bengal January was quoted to-day at Rs. 265½

The demand for ready cotton yesterday was on a moderate scale. the business passing being of a restricted nature

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, August 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	327
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	349½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	266½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	315

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 7.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	265/70	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235/40	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/45	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15	.....
Khamgaon—Akola Fine MG	300/05	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	350/55	.....
Broach F G M G	315/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60	.....
Muthia F G M G	235/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	315/25	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	335/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/95	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/90	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	305/15	.....
Dhollera F G M G	305/10	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th August, 1926:

Cotton	3,459 Bales.
Wheat	3,709 Cwts.
Linseed	4,478 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	477 Cwts.
Castrseed	649 Cwts.
Rice	22,762 Cwts.
Myrabollams	800 Cwts.
Cottonseed	746 Cwts.
Mowraseed	4,459 Cwts.
Gram	261 Cwts.
Juwar	2,123 Cwts.
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,627 Cwts.
Coal	97 Tons.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
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BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.,
Girgaum Back Road.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 7.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	172	2,91,585	2,96,581
Central India ..	528	3,81,669	3,45,960
Berar and Nagar ..		2,23,816	2,0,6342
Hyderabad-Georani		74,101	98,205
Berar	280	4,78 246	5,71,861
Central Provinces ..	5	2,46,682	2,58,252
Total Oomras ..	985	16,96,099	17,79,201
Dhulera		2,82,257	3,14,750
N.W. Provinces ..	144	1,30,220	1,32,606
Rajputana	263	1.13.642	81,392
Sind-Punjab ..	112	2,94,418	3,64,485
Broach	230	3,13,277	4.86.672
Coompta & Dharwar	620	1,52,422	2,08,813
Western-Northerns	362	1,07,171	1,14,973
Cocoanada		2,988	1,766
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	710	64.804	37.327
Persian	13	4.892	6,045
American		17,207	4,649
Egyptian and African		79,244	65,856
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,645	3,513
Total	3,459	32,62,336	36,07,048

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th August This year	Last year
Europe	1,880	5,38,715	6,85,205
Japan & China ..	6,854	17,74,419	19,65,797
Coast Ports ..		23,660	22,704
Up-country by Rail.		1,07,727	15,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		60 613	23,393
Total ..	8,734	25,05,036	27,12,268

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Aug. 7.

	To-day's Opening.	To-days' Closing.
August		9.37—.05
September		9.29—.06
October	9.18	9.20—.06
November		9.06—.06
December		9.07—.07
January	9.08	9.09—.07
February		9.09—.07
March	9.14	9.15—.07
April		9.14—.07
May	9.18	9.19—.07
June		9.16—.07
July		9.15—.08
August		9.10—.09
Middling Spot		9.84—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 7.

	To-day's Opening.	To-days' Closing.
August		15.10
September		15.10
October		15.05
November	14.85	14.90
December		14.80
January	14.55	14.60
February		14.54
March a		14.47
April	.....	14.47
May	.....	14.41
June		14.41
July	.....	14.41
August	.....	14.41
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		15.80

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Aug. 7.

To-day's price.

October	17.28—.14
December	17.22—.14
January	17.27—.12
March	17.47—.09
May	17.60—.09
Middling Spot	18.75—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York. Aug. 7.

To-day's price.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 9,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Aug. 7.

To-day's price.

October	17.23—.04
January	17.08—.04
Middling Spot	18.23—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

To-day's sales.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Aug. 7.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.50+.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.80+.10
Scinde Fine	7.10+.10
Bengal Good	6.60+.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.90+.10
Bengal Fine	7.20+.10
Oomra Good	7.35+.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.65+.10
Oomra Fine	7.95+.10
Broach Good	7.90+.10
Broach Fully Good	8.30+.10
Broach Fine	8.70+.10

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 7.

Demand Bills 485.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay £8.1/8 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Cottonseed, Egyptian, Black, £10/0/0 Aug. shipment. Hull Nominal.

Cottonseed, Egyptian Sakellaridis, £9/6/3 August shipment Hull. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay £15-3/4 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton, £21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £21/2/6 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton, £20/2/6 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton £22/0/0 Aug/Sept shipment. Nominal.

Market: Cottonseed: Quiet.

Castorseed: Quiet.

Rapeseed: Dull. Practically no demand.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 7.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lb. 54/6 August shipment. Value.

Market:—Easy.

Wheat, Australian, 57/6 August shipment. Sellers.

Market:—Easy.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 56/6 August shipment. Value.

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 2.245,000 quarters.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 34/4½ Sept. Dec. delivery. Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. 34/10½ Jan/Apl. delivery. Buyers.

Market: Quiet.

LINSEED.

London, August 7.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton, £16/17/6 Aug/Sept. shipment. Value.

Market: Quiet.

Linseed Bombay ton, £19/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Paid.

London. Aug. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £18/17/6 Aug/Sept shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £18/17/6 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F Calcutta:—
Aug/Sept. per cwt. 15/9.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/10½.
Jan/March per cwt 16/1½.

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Bombay:—
Aug/Sept. per cwt 15/10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C. andF Karachi:—
Aug/Sept. per cwt 15/10 3/4.

Market: Firm with a fair enquiry.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 7.

Open market price.

To-day's price:—

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4:4:10 1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 7.

Silver:—Some speculators buying. Market closed quiet. with uncertain tendency.

To-day's price:—

Spot 28 1/2
Forward 28 5/16

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, August 7.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per-cent. I. P. Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac Rs. 60.
Napthols A. S Rs. 6.
Nathols A. S. B/S. Rs. 7.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10/0.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/12/0.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/4/0.
Malachite Green Rs. 3.
Indigo Rs. 2/1/0.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/8/0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1.
Crysophinine Rs. 5.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/8/0.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/14/0.

Tone and remarks:

Prices have remained unchanged. Business reported in Alizarines, Indenthrines and Magenta Crystals. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6¼ 15th Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276¼
Bank's buying T T 274¼.
Bank's buying D D 273¼.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269¼.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 1075
Bank's buying D D 1185.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1200.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 131 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 129.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 149.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 191 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157¼.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATES:—
London—New York 4.86 5/16 6th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 17/32 6th inst.
London—Paris 157.50 6th inst.
London—Belgium 167.00 6th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.13 6th inst.
London—Italy 144.00 6th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 7.

T. T. Berlin on London	20 42½
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11 3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	172.50
T.T. Madrid on London	32.20
T. T. Milan n Londn	Unreceived.
T. T. Berne on London	25.17
T T Paris on London	161.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug 7.

Gold £4/4/10½ 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 28 5/8d. 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 28 11/16d 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 62 cts 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/32 per cent 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 per cent. 6th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent., 3 Mos. 2½ per cent., 6 Mos. 2½ per cent., 12 Mos. 4½ per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON, DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 7.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

London, Aug. 7.

Interest Day to Day loans 3 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/15.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/14.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/2.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds. (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 107/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113|6

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/14.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 8.

Cotton:—Reiterated complaints of insect infestation and damage in many parts of the belt were the most disturbing market influence of the past week and resulted in the bearish impression created by the Government crop report being quickly neutralized. The effect of these complaints has latterly been accentuated by the development of showery conditions—favourable for weevil propagation—over a wide area and by the increasing possibility of new crop prospects continuing to be adversely affected by the lateness of the season.

Apprehension is centred chiefly on the activity of the cotton hopper but, owing to the general lack of knowledge concerning this insect, we are inclined to discount some of the damage attributed to it. We believe that, in many instances, the fact that very few squares are to be found on plants is due to recent precipitation and sub normal temperatures tending to promote growth of stalk and, in consequence, to retard fruitage. This condition would soon be remedied with the advent of hot dry weather which may reasonably be expected at this time of the year and which would not only benefit the plant but would also effectively control the boll weevil.

The most important item of the Government crop report issued last Friday was that a record acreage had been planted to cotton. With regard to the crop indication of 15,635,000 bales we prefer to suspend judgment but it may be well to bear in mind the official statement that, even if developments later in the season prove to be as unfavourable as those experienced during the short crop years of 1921, 1922 and 1923, a yield of 13,726,000 bales may be expected. These figures plus the inevitably large carry-over—conservatively estimated as 5,500,000 bales—point to a supply available next season of almost 19,250,000 bales. As this season's consumption will probably be less than 14,000,000 bales and as the cotton textile outlook does not, at present, indicate any material expansion in mill operations during the next twelve months, an adequate supply of raw material would seem to be assured even after making allowance for abnormal crop deterioration.

We realize that crop scares are to be expected during July and August, a critical period, and that a cautious attitude may consequently be advisable, but unless and until the prospect of an excessive production is removed, we would prefer to make conservative sales on any advances that may occur.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Since placing our market letter in the hands of the printer we have received what we consider to be a very important circular from the Bureau of Entomology, Tallulah, Louisiana. We believe that the following excerpts from this circular will put our friends au courant with

THE COTTON HOPPER SITUATION TO-DAY

There has been a totally unprecedented spread of damage to the cotton crop by what is known as the "cotton hopper."

The severity of infestation varies tremendously even within a single field and ranges from the loss of a few squares to the complete destruction of all fruit on the plant.

Past experience shows that once the cotton plant is relieved of the hopper there is often a very considerable recovery and it is thus impossible to estimate the exact amount of loss at the present time.

It is obvious that there has been a very large loss of cotton fruit which cannot be entirely replaced and the problem of still producing a crop is a serious one.

At some time during the season a majority of hoppers migrate from the cotton fields. Apparently, this period varies greatly and there is no way of predicting when any particular locality will be relieved of the pest.

When previously studied in South Texas, the hoppers usually remained active on the cotton plant for two or three months but in some extreme cases they stayed practically the entire season and almost completely prevented the setting of bolls.

In instances where they left earlier the plants recovered and made a fair late crop but by no means a full one. Undoubtedly, this is the condition which will be experienced through most of the infested area this season.

Positive records of damage have been secured from all States with the exception of Oklahoma, North Carolina and Tennessee (except a few counties along southern edge of Tennessee).

In experiments around Tallulah it has been found that two applications of sulphur sufficed to reduce the infestation below the point of danger and further applications will not be necessary unless there is a re-invasion.

Cost of sulphur per acre (10 lbs.—1 application) less than 30 cents.

The hoppers in their feeding on the plant inject some form of poison which causes a continued blasting of squares for some time—from 5 days to 2 weeks—after the hoppers have been killed off.

So far, hoppers have not been eradicated in any instance; there are always some present in the most heavily dusted fields but proper dusting has reduced the number below the point of damage.

EFFECT OF OUTBREAK ON WEEVIL PROBLEM.

The extreme western areas of the belt probably have little or nothing to fear from the weevil this season but over much of the remainder there is an average infestation of weevils present. Under ordinary circumstances this would not be a very grave menace but the problem is completely changed by the activity of the hopper.

In the first place, the few squares which are escaping the hopper at present cannot be spared and thus every one of them punctured by the weevil represents that much loss, whereas, under ordinary conditions, a certain amount of weevil punkturing merely replaces natural shedding and does not cause loss.

In addition, the best that can be expected is the setting of a very late crop of cotton.

The first bred generation of weevils are just now emerging in a considerable portion of belt and thus are that much ahead of the cotton fruiting and damage will be accentuated.

In many sections where the injury (from hoppers) has been most severe, it is going to be necessary to make the cotton crop during the period of weevil migration and this is the most serious problem of all.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

HEAVY SLUMP IN SILVER RE 1 BELOW LONDON RATE

MONEY EASY—EXCHANGE STEADY—SECURITY WEAK.

(BY OUR CORRESPONDENT)

The most important event of the Money Market was the announcement of the Government decision, fixing the Exchange rate at 1s. 6d.

The instantaneous effect of this was a heavy slump in Silver and Gold Markets. The Siver prices have been showing a continuous heavy slump, since the publication of the report—the prices have been off about Rs. 1/12 in three days! As a well-known Bullion merchant and broker told us, the present price of Silver is from Re. 1 to Re. 1/4/0 lower than the London parity price. The London price has already gone down 7d. per ounce; hence, we can get an idea of what a havoc has been created by this new exchange ratio, in the Bullion markets here. The Gold rates have lowered to about 2 ans. per tola in 2 days—and have since been steady. China Exchange was weaker to-day, the rate being 2s. 10 3/16d.

London cables to-day are as follows:—

"Silver market quiet. India and China sold. India bought to cover sales. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing."

Silver Ready—29 1/16d.
Silver Forward—29 1/16d.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

China "weak". France improving.

Money has been easier—so far as the inter-Bank dealings and depositing the Government Securities are concerned.

Call-money is quoted at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. Whereas rates for 6 months are 2 3/4 per cent, and 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.

But, the easiness is parenthetically allied to tightness, where private parties or businessmen are concerned. Whereas a Sassoon can get money at 1 1/2 per cent.—the ordinary businessman fails to get it at 8 or 9 per cent. The distrust in the market reigns supreme. Now and again, we hear of raids by people for their deposit money, lodged with well-known businessmen in the city. The market is thus in a "nervous" tension, and money flows in to the Imperial Bank—this week's influx of cash being Rs. 4 2/3 crores! The Bank rate still holds good at 4 per cent.—without any change at all.

WEAK CHINA EXCHANGE.

China Exchange rate showed a sagging tendency this week—Bombay rates going down from Rs. 196 3/4 to 192 3/4 for Dol. 100, rather a heavy fall in a single week. This led to China selling in the London Silver Market, which was very "weak."

The francs steadied, nay improved, the rates is going up to 171 to-day, instead of 207 1/2 to £1. It shows remarkable public confidence in M. Poincare's Government.

The New York Exchange kept within narrow limits, at about 4.86 1/4.

The Sterling Exchange rate in Bombay is fluctuating between 1s. 5 7/8d. and 1s. 5 29/32d. The "tone" is quiet. Demand very little.

HEAVY SILVER SHIPMENTS FROM LONDON.

This week, the shipments of Silver from London has been very heavy. We understand that £250.000 worth of Silver has been shipped to India—mostly Bombay—from London.

SECURITIES "WEAK"—SHARES STEADY.

Imperial Banks Rs. 80 Down.

The Securities were not only dull, but showed a lower level, going down each day after the publication of the Exchange Report, fixing the rate at 1s. 6d.—3 1/2 per cent. Government notes were at Rs. 76/9 to-day i.e. about half-a-rupee off in 3 days.

Imperial Bank Shares lost Rs. 80 a share, owing to the announcement of founding a New State Bank.

The shares were "firm" early this week—but lost about Rs. 10 to 15, owing to fixing of Exchange rate at 1s. 6d., simultaneously by the Commission and the Government! The market was steady to-day.

COTTON "STEADY"—CLOTH "DULL."

Bombay Cotton Market was "firm" early this week—the rates improving Rs. 4 per candy, owing to reports of heavy damage by rain in parts of Surat and Khandesh districts. The rates gave way yesterday, as New York was about 1/2 c. weaker owing to favourable weather and long liquidation. The market kept steady to-day, Broach April being quoted at Rs. 327 1/2 in the afternoon.

The cloth market rules dull in absence of a good demand—the rates were a bit easier, due to exchange being fixed at 1s. 6d.

Yarn rules steady—China making good sales in China—India selling well here.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Orinara" vio Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

Steamer Movements.—The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 6th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saterday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A Concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6 45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

South Indian Association.—The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's premises, No. 1 Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga.

Professor Rammurti.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Telugu Peoples' Association, Professor Rammurti, the Great Indian Heroules, will deliver a lecture on "Physical Culture" to-day (Monday) in the Telugu Hall at Kamatipura 13th Street, at 8-30 p.m., when all are cordially invited to attend.

Bombay Municipal Scouts.—Despite the rainy season the 'official' inspection of the Boy Scout Troops and the Cub Packs has been going on in the Municipal Boy Scouts Association A few days ago the Matunga Marathi Boys' School and the Bhuleshwar Gujerathi A. V. School Cub Pack and Scout Troop respectively were both visited by the District Commissioner of Boy Scouts, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, and Prof. V. G. Rao, who are both very keen Scouters. The Cub Pack had a neat little programme arranged in which plenty of games, drill, exercises, songs, and howls figured very much. They have a small museum in which old coins, rare stamps and pictures have been collected by the young cubs themselves. The District Commissioner exhorted the Scouters to do their very best in furthering the cause of the Movement which, he said, had already come to stay. He asked the Scoutmaster to invite the parents of the boys to one of their Troop Meetings, as it was well worth their visit. After congratulating the Scoutmaster on the successful result of his work, the D. C. asked the Cubs to give the 'Grand Howl' by way of salute; the Troop then sang 'God save our Ind' and 'God save our King' and the function came to a close.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HALF-YEAR REPORT.

The report of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June, 1926, says:—

At no period during the half-year was the demand for money for trade purposes more than moderate and all requirements were easily met from our Cash Reserves without having recourse to borrowing from the Paper Currency Department against trade bills. The half-year opened with the Bank Rate standing at 6 per cent., at which rate it remained until the 20th May, when, on easier conditions setting in, it was reduced to 5 per cent., followed by a reduction to 4 per cent on the 10th June. The half-year closed with money very easy and remunerative employment difficult to find.

The average rate for the half-year was 5.651 per cent.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 74,27,354-6-6, which, with Rs. 10,22,919-0-10 brought forward from the half-year ended 31st December, 1925, made a total of Rs. 84,50,273-7-4. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.
In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 p.c. per annum free of Income Tax	45,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	10,00,000	0	0
Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	29,50,273	7	4
Total Rs. ...	84,50,273	7	4

During the half-year Managing Governor Sir Norcot Warren, proceeded to Europe with the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, his services having been placed at the disposal of Government by the Central Board on his being appointed a Member of the Commission, and Mr. D. S. McClure, Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal Circle, was appointed to officiate as a Managing Governor during his absence.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on Monday, the 16th August at 4 p.m.

The sixth local general meeting of the shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Bank will be held in the local Head Office of the Bank on Tuesday, the 24th August at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two members of the Local Board of ensuing year in place of Mr. E. J. Bunbury, and Mr. H. H. Sawyer who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920 but are eligible for re-election.

COMPLAINT ABOUT TRAM CARS.

JURY ON A PASSENGER'S DEATH.

"We invite the attention of the Tramways authorities to the fact that at the halting stations tram cars do not stop for a sufficient length of time to enable the would be passengers to get into the cars." With this remark the jury recorded a verdict of death by cerebral haemorrage in consequence of his having jumped out of a tram car in motion at Colaba Causeway and having fallen down, at an inquest touching the death of Mohiddin Esmail (28), held at G. T. Hospital on Saturday evening.

It appeared that the deceased who lived at Pydhonie was waiting on Friday evening at Colaba for a tram car to go to Pydhownie. As the car arrived, the deceased and one of his four companions managed to jump into the car. It was immediately set in motion leaving the three companions behind. The deceased, thereupon, jumped out of the rear entrance of the trailer car. As the car was in motion, he fell down and was found unconscious. He was removed to the hospital where he died on Saturday. Evidence showed that there was ample room in the car; and that even after the deceased had fallen down, the conductor did not stop the car until it passed a hundred yards in spite of cries raised by passengers.

The jury recorded a verdict as above.

"GIRL SHY."

A HAROLD LLOYD FILM.

Yesterday it looked as though it might become necessary to summon an ambulance to the Royal Opera House after the first showing of Lloyd's latest feature Pathe Comedy, "Girl Shy," which will be there for an indefinite run. Some of the patrons were so convulsed and weakened by mirth that this reviewer doubted their ability to reach the open air. Just as you begin to think that there is nothing new in the movies, along comes a Lloyd comedy and immediately life takes on a rosier hue again.

For every Lloyd comedy is distinctive from all angles and in all respects except one, and that's laughter. It seems that in each one you find laughs coming more and more rapidly than in the preceding one. And "Girl Shy" is no exception.

Little Jobyna Ralston, who made such a hit in the last Lloyd Pathe Comedy, "Why Worry?" is again seen playing opposite Harold, and she gives an excellent account of herself in a rather difficult part. Richard Daniels, the uncle of freckle faced "Mickey" of "Our Gang" fame, is cast as Lloyd's uncle, and helps to win a lot of sympathy for the star. Carlton Griffin completes the cast in the role of a wealthy young idler.

Girl Shy was directed by Fred Newmeyer and Sam Taylor from a story by Taylor, Ted Wilde, Tim Whelan and Tommy Gray. The latter also wrote the amusing titles.

TWO MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE

NO CASUALTIES

The heavy showers of rain of the past few days in Bombay have resulted in some more cases of house-collapse in the city. On Friday about 10 p.m. the residents of Parsiwada near Khetwadi Main Road were suddenly thrown into a panic by the crash of a portion of a house. The fire brigade being informed, a motor ambulance from Gowalia Tank station immediately went to the scene and found that the front portion of a four-storeyed building belonging to Maharaj Gokuldas had collapsed, the debris falling on the main road. The building was under repairs and therefore was vacant. A few persons who were staying there were however roll-called by the station officer of the fire brigade and seeing that no one was injured they left.

Another old four-storeyed building at Sankli Street near the Byculla Fire Brigade station, known as Contractor's building, being found in a dilapidated condition and a portion having collapsed, the tenants immediately vacated it. Measures are being taken to demolish the building.

B. B. & C. I. RY.

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME.

At the meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee, held on 29th ultimo, the Chairman apprised the Committee of the likelihood of the opening of the electrified service being postponed owing to delay in the shipment of equipment and materials consequent upon the recent general strike in England. The previous date notified to the Committee was 1st April 1927.

The Chairman placed before the Committee figures for the whole system for the month of June 1926 in connection with passengers detected travelling without tickets and stated that in view of the enormous number of passengers detected travelling without tickets during the past year, it had been decided to increase the ticket-checking staff so as to cope more effectively with the situation and thus endeavour to reduce the loss in revenue entailed, to a minimum.

RAIL-CUM-TRAM TICKETS.

The Chairman explained that following the example of the G.I.P., this Railway had approached the B.E.S. and Tramway Company in March last, with a view to entering into an arrangement with that Company for the issue of rail-cum-tram tickets. The Tramway Company, however, declined to consider the proposal until it was known whether the results obtained in conjunction with the G.I.P. Railway were favourable. As it is evident that the facility was much appreciated on the G.I.P. Railway, the Chairman promised to address the Tramway Company again in the matter.

A DYNAMIC PERSONALITY.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. M. A. DESAI.

A well-attended condolence meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. M. A. Desai, President of the East Africa Indian National Congress who passed away a few weeks ago was held at the Mathew Cottage, Chowpatty on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE.

The president at the outset read the following letter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She stated.

"I am sure that you will permit me to associate myself with all the tributes that will so deservedly be paid to one whom I was proud to count among my personal friends. Manilal Desai as I knew him and was able to appraise his work was a man of dynamic personality, whose energy, enthusiasm, courage and selfless patriotism galvanised the whole of East Africa into political life. His influence was not confined to Kenya only, but by his remarkable organising powers and determination he created the East African Indian Congress, and brought Uganda, Tanganiyka and Zanzibar into line with Kenya Colony and tried to weld the Indian Community of all these provinces into a common consciousness of their national life, and responsibility their civic and political rights and duties. He was born with the gift of leadership, but he never craved for power, nor did he ever exploit his position in furtherance of his own personal interests. On the contrary, he gave the whole of his life to the service of his compatriot, and was the boldest champion of the cause in East Africa. His sudden death has plunged the four provinces that so readily accepted his leadership into profound sorrow, but I am certain that his name will live long in the memory of his countrymen there as an 'example of a patriot whose devotion and fearless candour and self-sacrifice were invaluable assets in their struggle for justice and equality."

The president, in paying a tribute to the memory of the deceased said that Mr. Desai was a thorough gentleman and had made his way in life by sheer industry and truthfulness. Several other friends of Mr. Manilal Desai related episodes from the life of the deceased illustrating his sincerity and patriotism and pointing out how difficult it was for any man to extort rights and justice for Indians from the Whites of East Africa who had on their side the force and might of the British Empire.

After passing a resolution of condolence the meeting dispersed.

MADRAS LABOUR DEPUTATION.

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

A deputation on behalf of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress consisting of about fifteen representatives of Labour Unions waited on the Home Member who is in charge of the Labour portfolio in the Committee-room of the Legislative Council. The Labour Commissioner and Secretary to Public Works and the Labour Departments were also present. The deputation asked for the special representation of Labour in the Legislative Council and in the Assembly, an inquiry into the system of levying fines on workmen obtaining in the various industrial concerns in the Presidency and lastly for the investigation into the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President of the Madras Labour Union, who led the deputation in his personal capacity, wished to point out to Government that there were great hardships imposed upon women workers in the Presidency because of lack of maternity benefits. He also drew attention to the fact that there was not a single woman factory inspector, although the number of women employed in industrial establishments was about 27,000.

The Home Member assured the deputation that their representations would be most carefully considered by Government.—A. P.

SIR. C. P. RAMASWAMY'S SUCCESSOR.

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

A gazette extraordinary is issued announcing the appointment of Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell to be temporary member of the Executive Council from the 7th instant in the place of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on special duty, and also announcing the appointment of the Hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks to be the Vice-President of the Governor's Executive Council vice Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.—A.P.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Empire Marketing Board has reserved 10,000 square feet of space in the London section at the British Industries Fair to be held in February 1927 for display of Empire food products. The Department of Overseas Trade is organising exhibits in which connection it is at present communicating with the High Commissioners and other London representatives of the Dominions and Colonies.—Reuter.

COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Melbourne.—The "Herald" states that the Cotton Bounty Act emphasises phenomenal growth of the industry in Australia, and states that since 1919 the cotton production has increased from half to seventeen and half million pounds, but more than twenty times the present production of raw cotton will be needed before Australia is able to manufacture greater part of the cotton goods which are at present imported.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MURDER OF SIKH CARTMAN.

SOLDIER'S TRIAL AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 7.

The enquiry into the alleged murder of Sewai Singh, a Sikh cartman by Private E. Thomas of Koyali (King's Own Yorkshire Liyhs Infantry) on the Harampur Sabhathu Road on the 5th of May last commenced to-day in the Court of Col. Coldstream, District Magistrate, Simla. The Court room was crowded. Khan Baliadur Mir Mohamed Khan appeared for the crown and Mr. N. Ram, Barrister for the defence Eight prosecution witnesses were examined to-day and proceedings lasted over six hours. Mr. MacDonald, warrant officer instructor at Sabathu appeared first. His evidence related to a sketch of the place of the incident which he had prepared.

Inspector J. S. Stanley of Patiala Police was second witness called. He stated that on the evening of the 5th of May he received information that a cartman was shot on Sabathu road by a soldier. Thereupon, he went to the hospital where the accused had been brought and conducted investigation which showed that the cause of murder was a quarrel between the deceased and the accused on account of the former refusing the latter a lift on his cart. He recorded evidence of the two other cartmen who were driving in front of the deceased and two villagers from the hills.

The third witness was Dr. Dwarka Nath, medical officer in charge of the Hardinge Hospital, Dharampur who held post mortem examination of the deceased. The deceased, he said, received a bullet wound about one quarter of an inch in diameter on the forehead. The cause of the death he opined, was due to a bullet shot from a distance of not more than four or five feet from the left side of the accused. He did not find any exit hole of bullet nor other part of bullet anywhere.

ANOTHER CARTMAN'S EXAMINATION.

Roshan who was a driver of one of three carts which were carrying the luggage of the military detachment to Sabathu was examined at considerable length. He stated that his cart was the foremost followed by the cart of Narang and the third was that of the deceased. In the witness' cart was loaded magazine which was not very high so that he could see two cartment behind him without any difficulty. Carts were only a few feet apart from one another. When they had travelled over two miles the accused finding one of his companions taking a lift in Narang's cart jumped on the cart of the deceased. The deceased protested against this saying that his cart was already overloaded. The accused did not care and thus a quarrel arose which continued for some time. Later accused jumped down from the cart and shot the deceased on his forehead from the left side. The deceased's body fell down from the cart. He and the other cart men dragged it out and shouted for water which was produced by one of the soldiers. About half an hour later a military lorry happened to arrive on the spot and the deceased was taken away to Sabathu on it. At this time there was also a tongawalla who had stopped on the wayside. He also saw some hillmen watching them from above but none of them came near the tragic scene. His evidence was recorded by the Patiala Police a day after they had appeared before the military court of enquiry. Narang, second cartman appeared next. His evidence up to the death of the deceased corroborated that of the former witness. He too stated that there were four soldiers escorting each cart. He said that after being shot the deceased remained lying on the ground for about fifteen minutes. Then the lorry arrived. The Patiala Police took the witness to the scene of the tragedy about twenty days ago

GANDHIJI ASSAULTED BY CONSTABLE.

HARDSHIPS OF INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

In to-day's instalment of his autobiography in "Navajivan", Mahatma Gandhi describes the hardships experienced by him in Transvaal. "Once, while I was walking on a footpath near President Kruger's residence", says Gandhiji, "a police constable on duty pushed me, kicked me and got me down the footpath." Mr. Coates, who was passing along that road and saw all this, told Gandhiji to lodge a complaint against the constable and volunteered to tender evidence. Gandhiji declined to do so and said that he had decided not to go to the Court for any personal hardship. Gandhiji writes: "I began to feel keenly for Indians on account of this incident. I studied the hardship for Indian by reading, hearing and experience. I saw that South Africa was not a proper country for Indians, desiring to keep self-respect. The thought as to how to change this condition began to occupy my mind in greater proportion."—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

New York.—Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, has issued a statement to the effect that the Federation's interest in Mexico is purely economical and industrial, nevertheless it deplores the unhappy situation which has arisen there and earnestly hopes that reason and sound judgment will prevail.—Reuter's Special.

Lord Dunraven left 722,000 sterling.—Reuter.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION.

SAILS FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Rt. Hon. Amery and Sir Joseph Cook were among those who wished the Empire Parliamentary Association delegates 'bon voyage' when they departed this morning from Waterloo for Australia. The Marquis of Salisbury, the chairman of United Kingdom Delegation has already left England and joins the party in Canada.—Reuter's Special.

TO REPRESENT INDIA.

LALA LAJPATRAI ELECTED

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Darcy Lindsay have been declared elected by the Indian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to proceed as delegates of the Association to Australia to attend the Empire Parliamentary Conference invited by that Dominion. Lala Lajpatrao secured the largest number of votes while there was a tie between Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. Shanmukam Chetty which was settled by drawing lot. In case however of the inability of either of the two elected delegates to proceed to Australia, Mr. Chetty will take the vacant place.—A. P.

GERMAN TRADE RECOVERS.

IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMIC SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Berlin.—A remarkable post-war recovery of the German trade is demonstrated by the fact that exports during first six months of 1926 were only 280 million marks lower than those for the corresponding period of 1913. The exports during the past six months totalled 4,768 million marks and imports 4,262 million marks.

It is semi-officially pointed out that although figures indicate a considerable improvement in the economic position of the population no advantage will accrue even from the most favourable and active trade balance in view of the obligation and losses in connection with the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

OPENING OF INDIA PAVILION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

(By Mail).

Impressive ceremonies marked the formal dedication and opening of the India pavilion to-day at the sesqui-centennial international exposition. British dignatories headed by Mr. Frederick Watson, Consul-General to Philadelphia participated in the exercise.

Mr. Watson read this cablegram from Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State of Great Britain:—

"Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, sends his sincere regards for the success of the India section at the sesqui-centennial and hopes that it may have a beneficial effect on the two countries.—Reuter.

INDIAN PROFESSOR IN U. S.

TO LECTURE ON COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS.

HANOVER, N. H., July 2.

(By Mail).

A new course to be known as "Comparative Religion," covering the historic background, philosophical foundations and distinguishing characteristics of the Great religions of the world has been added to the Dartmouth College curriculum. In making this announcement to-day the President, Mr. Ernest Martin Hopkins said that Dr. S. K. L. Joshi, an Indian and until recently a member of the Faculty of the University of Colorado, would conduct the course. Dr. Joshi will be known as professor of comparative religions.

The various theories regarding the origins of religion will be examined and Brahmanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Zorastrianism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam and their varying concepts of God, religion, sin, salvation and future life, will be surveyed with the aid of the comparative method.

Professor Joshi came to America from Bombay a few years ago as a Carnegie exchange professor and has lectured in many of the leading universities. As a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado he conducted courses and lectures on the history, civilizations, cultures, and religions of India and the Muslim world.—Reuter.

EXPORT OF RUBBER FROM CEYLON.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Colonial Office announces that the provisions regulating the export of rubber from Ceylon and Malaya as announced on 26th April will apply in respect of the current quarter beginning on 1st August and the future quarters unless and until it is decided to modify them. Those provisions will at any rate be applied without modification in so far as they concern the average price of twenty one pence per pound during the current quarter and consequential percentage of release of rubber during the quarter beginning on 1st November at a minimum rate of duty.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

7th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.42
To-day's Opening Rate	17.37
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	17.28
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

7th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.26
To-day's Opening Rate	9.19
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.20
Difference	—.06

Khandi	327-0-0
Sewri	327-4-0
Clearing Cut	327-0-0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following students of the Davar's College of Commerce passed in the above examination in the following subjects and grades:—

TEACHERS' DIPLOMA EXAMINATION:

Accountancy:—Lalshanker Gaurishanker Bhat (Distinction)

Commercial Law:—Lalshanker Gaurishanker Bhat.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy:—Distinctions: M T Pendse, R H Deshpande?

Passes: R H Narhare, R V Samant, J D Shukla, R M V Sarangapani, Y K Barve, P S Barve, G E Contractor, S A Desai, A E De'Sa, H F George, B H Kardile, Karmali Gulamali, N P Khare, V Manukonda.

Senior Commercial Law:—Distinctions: Ch. V Vas, R M V Sarangapani, G E Contractor, S R Baria, Gulamali Karmali, V C Manukonda.

Passes: D S Karve, N S Bhagvat, K D Bhagwagar, M S Brahmbatt, C K Daruvala, J K Divan, S A John D'Souza, V G Gokhale, F A Kabraji, J N Lakdawalla, D A Little, K J Mahajan, D H Mehta, N K Parekh, C E Patel, G G Patel, J J Patel, A Swaminadhan, V R Shah, B V Shroff, E E Vacha, L N Vora.

Senior Methods and Machinery of Business:—Distinctions: K C Pandy, G E Contractor, Karmali Gulamali.

Passes: R N Shrinivas, A Swaminadhan, E B Vacha, Ch. V Vaz, J K Divan, J N Lakdawala, N V Manukonda.

Senior Company Law:—Distinction: Karmali Gulamali.

Passes: H G Narve, K C Pandya, A Swaminadhan, B V Shroff, G E Contractor.

Senior Banking and Currency:—Distinction: G E Contractor.

Passes: P N Shrinivas, B V Shroff, V R M Sarangapani, Bhagwan Singh.

Political Economy:—V R M Sarangapani (Distinction).

Senior Salesmanship:—Passes: S N Mehta, F N Nakra, P N Srinivas.

Note.—Mr. L. G. Bhat passes in Accountancy Teachers' Diploma, which is the highest grade in that subject and secures the first place in the Presidency being the only candidate who obtains "honour" in that grade.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON. Aug. 7.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began to-day:—

Surrey v. Middlesex at Oval.—Middlesex 337 for 7. (Hendren 156 not out).

Sussex v. Kent at Hastings.—Sussex 395 (A. E Gilligan 126, A H Gilligan 66, Freeman 5 for 69). Kent 34 for two.

Somerset v Worcestershire at Weston-super-Mare. Somerset 244 (Daniell 60, Wilson 8 for 81). Worcester 51 for no wickets.

Notts v. Derbyshire at Nottingham.—Notts 360 (Payton 133, Shipston 53, Lee 4 for 50, Derby 36 for 3.

Yorkshire v Warwickshire at Sheffield.—Yorkshire 360 for 7 (Sutcliffe 60, Rhodes 60, Leyland 109).

Lancashire v. Glamorgan at Blackpool.—Glamorgan 140. (Macdonald 5 for 68. Tyldesley 3 for 16). Lancashire 142 for 6, (Watson 78 not out).

Leicestershire v. Hampshire at Leicester.—Hampshire 111 (Astill 6 for 50). Leicester 149 for 6 (Astill 54 not out).

Northamptonshire v. Essex at Northampton.—Northants 298 (Jupp 83, Walden 108 not out).

Gloucestershire v Australians at Cheltenham.—Gloucester 144 (Grimmets 7 for 67). Australians 228 for 6 (Taylor 95, Andrews 62.)—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SIMLA.

DEPARTURE OF BOMBAY TEAM.

The following players of the Bombay Cricket Team left Bombay for Chael (Simla), on Saturday last to play two matches with the Cricket Team of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala:—

J D Antia (captain), P. Vithal, S M Ghandy, B E Kapadia, B J Bhapu, J S Elavia, A U Botawalla, H F Molla, M B Reporter, N D Marshall, E S Mistry.

Reserves: S A Palkhiwalla, J D Antia, H F Karuka, Scorer: D D Umrigar. Umpire: P N Polichwalla.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1926.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The text of the Currency Bill proposed to be introduced, with such unseemly hurry into the Central Legislature by Sir Basil Blackett, though ostensibly doing nothing more than giving bare effect to the principal recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission, is in reality a measure whose actual provisions are not so important and significant as its omissions. Why, for example, have they not provided, in this very same Bill, that the sovereign and half-sovereign shall, as recommended by the Commission, be demonetised? When a Bill expressly lays statutory obligation on a Government—whose past records are by no means conspicuous for their scrupulous regard for the fulfilment of the obligations incurred under solemn pronouncements in the Legislature or elsewhere,—to buy or sell gold at fixed rates but in prescribed quantities as a minimum, we do not understand why it is not considered expedient or advisable to deprive the small quantity embodied in a gold sovereign of its legal tender quality, that it has enjoyed for well nigh a generation. We are, of course, not at all in agreement with this most regtrograde recommendation of a Commission which has chosen to flout Indian opinion. But those, who are professedly seeking to give effect to the recommendations, owe the Indian public at least an explanation as to why this, by no means the least important of the suggestions, has not been embodied in the Bill. The only explanation we can think of is worse than an offence. If Government intend to provide for this in another Bill as also for the inconvertibility of the note circulation in anything but silver, they will be incurring the charge of embarking upon piecemeal and illogical legislation, which results only in dismembering parts which are important and significant only when considered as a whole. "Whom God hath joined let not man part asunder"; but it seems the Financial Bible of our Olympians at Simla lays it down that to cut apart whatever has been welded by ordinary, natural causes into a common, consistent whole, is the best type of currency reform.

Sins of omission are not, however, the only defect of the Bill. The sins of commission in this precious piece of proposed legislation are by no means unimportant or infrequent. The two vital clauses of this five-section Bill are Clauses 4 and 5. The former deals with the obligation imposed on Government to buy gold in quantities of not less than 400 ounces at a time at the fixed rate of Rs. 21-3-0 per *tola* of fine gold. We have already mentioned our rooted objection to this absurd "Bullion Standard". By insisting on such a huge quantity as a minimum, the standard will be automatically deprived of any degree of popularity or even common utility that it might otherwise possibly possess. But this is not the only offence of this senseless provision. There are two other limitations, each of which and certainly the both of them put together makes the provision practically useless from the point of view of achieving an effective gold standard. The very first objection that can be raised is about definitely fixing the places where any such obligation to purchase gold would, by this clause, rest upon Government. They are to be "the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta, or the Master of the Mint, Bombay, or at any other place notified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council in the 'Gazette of India'."

Is there intended to be an invidious discrimination between requiring, in the case of Calcutta, the "Office" of the Master of the Mint to assume this obligation, while in Bombay it is simply "the Master of the Mint." "tout court?". In practice, this will only mean that Government will have a statutory obligation to purchase gold, at their specified rate, in Calcutta and Bombay alone. Let us charitably assume that the number of places where such obligation will in practice hold good will be equal to the number of the principal offices of the Imperial Bank. Even then the real, quantitative, popular daily utility of this provision will be nil. Only the commercial community,—and here, too, the most powerful section in the two main centres of Bombay and Calcutta,—will be able to avail themselves of this provision. We firmly believe this is neither enough, nor honest. If Government assume this obligation, with any desire for an honest discharge of the duty implied therein, let them at least say that the obligation will be maintained in at least every place where hitherto there has been a Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury. They need not fear any danger to their rupee or note reserves. They need not apprehend any run, thanks to the ingenious limitation of the quantity, which at any time could be offered for such purchase as a minimum. In smaller places, this huge standard unit of currency, costlier than the ancient coin, the "talent", will be beyond the means of any local demand whatsoever. Another charge that can be laid against this provision is in regard to the limiting words after "shall":—Viz. "Subject to such conditions as the Governor-General-in-Council may by notification in the Gazette of India prescribe he entitled to receive payment etc." We cannot say what these "conditions" are intended to be. They may be quite harmless, such as those relating to the degree and verification of the purity of the gold tendered; in which case, we suggest in the best interests of the Government themselves, that these conditions may as well be enunciated and published now, without leaving it to the executive authority to formulate and gazette them later on.

The Government of Inda may not like to be told this, but the one grave defect they suffer most from is the want of public confidence in their actions and policies. If they are anxious not to encourage this glarnig want of confidence, let them learn to be absolutely straightforward at the very outset of their new currency experiment: Let them be frank and open as the day. Let them lay down clearly the "conditions" which they propose to prescribe for the due discharge of this new legal obligation, here and now. If, on the other hand, by slipping in quietly this very suspicious provision, they intend to leave their hands free: if they mean by this limitation to defeat such small concession to good form as they pretend to be making by taking upon them this statutory obligation, let them beware of a needless and preventible popular resentment, and distrust. We would, therefore, suggest, either the dropping of the needless, suspiciously limiting clause altogether or at least the simultaneous enunciation of the "conditions" they propose to impose for the purchase of gold at stated rates. And, in all this, we say not a word as to the real significance of the principles underlying such a section. Gold, or for the matter of that any metal, in bullion form, will be brought for conversion, only in the last instance. This Bill says not a word, and we fear intends to do nothing about that extreme case of need, when the famine-stricken peasant, shorn of all his other resources, starved out of house and home, brings to the Mint or the Treasury his poor, miserable stock of ornaments. The modern Englishman is by training and temperament, simply incapable of realising what such a contingency means in an Indian peasant's life when he demands to convert his wife's most cherished ornaments into cash. The peasant has no spokesman so powerful as Sir Purshotamdas against financial faddist as bigoted and determined as Sir Basil Blackett. The peasant's slender chance of life in times of acute distress lies in these ornaments. Mostly they are in silver, for the simple reason that gold is beyond the means of the average Indian peasant. If he, in his most urgent necessity, wants to convert his silver anklets and armlets and bangles of his wife or daughter-in-law, what are the Simla, Pundits going to do for him? If we look at the Bill, they evidently know nothing of his needs. There is in the Bill, there shall be, no provision for the ready conversion of this slender stock of ornaments which the peasant has been spared as some relic of a happier age in the form of a ring or nose-pendant of gold. But under the new dispensation what does the Finance Member care for the needs of the peasant, so long as he can secure the credit and solvency of his Government? Why should he offer him a chance of conversion into the only currency of the country, when all that he can tender is below the notice of the high and mighty banking interests? Were he rich, were he influential, were he a merchant resident in Bombay and connected with one of the Banks favoured by our arch apostles of unrepentant plutocracy, he might stand a chance of getting an equivalent (?) in the local Currency. But for the unspeakable sins of being a pauper and a peasant in distress,—why it offends we suppose, the Finance Minister's fastidious sight; and he will have none of such scarecrows. We may well ask him however—Is it not enough that your legislation, despoils the poor peasant of an eighth of the value of his very slight stock of silver? Is it not enough that you deprive him, for balancing your really unbalanced budget, of two annas in every rupee of the produce that he may sell abroad at the cost and the risk of starving his children, in order to pay your innumerable taxes? Must you add this insult to injury, and after closing the mint to free silver coinage, deny the peasant of India the right to convert his stock of gold, if any, simply because he does not possess that stock in the absurdly high minimum you require? These are questions which the Swarajists who will be fortunately present in the Legislature ought to repeat to Sir Basil Blackett.

In Clause 5 objections can be urged, and amendments suggested, on similar lines. Giving an option to the currency authority to sell gold on demand by any person in India at so much per tola of fine gold or gold exchange at an equivalent rate payable outside India is, in principle objectionable. Having limited, in this instance also, the minimum quantity of gold that can be demanded at a time, viz. 400 ounces, it is illogical to insist on the additional precaution of *an option* to the Controller of Currency to satisfy the demand for gold, or gold exchange. The purpose for which gold may be wanted by the purchaser is and ought to be no concern of the currency authority. If they mean to establish an honest gold standard, even with these limitations, let them discard this *option* to the currency authority. The risks or dangers to Government will be the same, whether they retain or reject this option clause. They gain nothing by this addition, and they sensibly reduce the utility of the new provision by suspiciously insisting on this condition. Further, the gold exchange to be sold by the Indian Currency authority on demand is limited to a country "which maintains a free gold mint, *and* which has been notified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council in the Gazette of India". What do these two limitations mean? Are they intended to exclude those countries, which, though theoretically maintaining a free gold mint, are in practice disinclined to favour any export of gold from their own country? This is, to say the least, an extremely intriguing question; and Government will do well either to redraft, or at least to explain more fully the precise intention of this condition. For our part, we would suggest a summary rejection of these words in the clause. Finally, the limitation of the minimum quantity purchaseable at any time by any one is equally objectionable as in the former clause, though on different grounds. If Government retain the option to sell gold or gold exchange, it is a mere impertinence to add further that they will not sell either except in prescribed minimum quantities. They might as well pass a law that no bill of exchange on a foreign country shall be drawn except for sums greater than Rs. 25,000. What have Government to do with the limit of each commercial transaction? This reasoning, we quite recognise, might lead to the rather inconsistent suggestion, that the limit, while unreasonable in the case of selling gold exchange drafts on outside countries, may be necessary in the case of bar gold sold at home to private individuals. If Government would drop the option clause, there may be a semblance of reasoning in their insisting on a minimum of quantity of gold which they are bound by law to sell on demand at any time to any individual. An amendment to the clause ought therefore to be made, dropping all reference to gold exchange, unless it were expressly to exclude this business from Government obligations, and providing simply that Government will on demand be prepared to sell gold at the prescribed price in quantities of not less than 400 ounces, a sum large enough in all conscience, in one lump at any treasury of the Government, or at least at any branch of the Imperial Bank.

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN NORTH CANARA.

A DISASTROUS POLICY.

(BY R. R. DIVAKAR).

North Canara is nature's garden. Whether we are in the forests over-grown with thick and evergreen vegetation or in the midst of tall cocoanut palms we feel we are in a beautiful garden. But this garden is being rendered dreary by human suffering in some places and by devastation of whole populated villages, in others on account of the disastrous policy followed by the Forest Department. Here below is a typical instance of how things go on in N. Canara.

An Experience.

We start from Honavar in little boats. As we go up the river Sharawati flowing in a broad basin between banks thickly studded with cocoanut gardens we come to a small village named Berulli. This village is about three miles distant from Honavar. Here we see to-day a new dam gently rising up. The old dam has been shattered and swept away and the result has been the total destruction of nearly 300 acres of cultivable paddy land. The villagers approached the Government a number of times and in a number of ways. But to no purpose. Now the work has been undertaken by public-spirited men like Mr. Basrur with the financial help of the public and the Wadia Charity Fund which has paid the substantial amount of Rs. 2,500. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee also paid its mite in the very nick of time. The dam costs about Rs. 7,000 in all and is named the Wadia Dam. This will restore the 300 acres of good paddy land to the poor villagers who would otherwise have to leave the village in search of food.

After passing Berulli and the Wadia Dam we proceed onwards and find ourselves near Kudrige, a small village at the distance of fifteen miles from Honavar where the floods of last year and the year before the last have played havoc. Acres and acres of land have been swept off and against this ravage of nature there is no human remedy. Then going three miles further we come to the village named Gersoppa. Getting out of the boat at Gersoppa we go by land through a thick jungle two to three miles on the southern bank of the river and we come to a piece of land about twenty-seven acres in extent. This is the land which has been the subject of merciless treatment at the hands of the Forest Department.

A Change of Attitude.

The land belongs to one Mr. Savant. Though twenty-seven acres in extent only 3 to 4 acres are under cultivation to-day. The land is surrounded by thick jungle and there is the plantation of teak by Government. So this piece of land is in the midst of 'reserved forest' and the farmer living on the land cannot take advantage of anything in the forest. There is a forest-road running on the eastern side which has been recently constructed by the Government. The road has been a nuisance to the land since its construction as it has stopped effectually the irrigation of the land by blocking the Canal which brought water to the estate. Every rainy season or for the matter of that every shower of rain brings down an amount of earth washed away from the road and chokes the canal that once fed the land with water. The Government recognising this grievance actually gave Rs. 250 to the ryots in 1923 to clear the canal of the rubbish. In 1924 the Forest Department itself cleared the canal. But since then the department has assumed a stiff attitude saying that the canal is choked by 'natural causes'! The Government knows that the construction of the road is the direct cause and having known it, it has given relief to the ryots once in 1923 by contributing Rs. 250 and once in 1924 by itself taking up the work of clearing the canal. The land continues to be assessed as wet-land and revenue is realised from year to year accordingly.

There are other facts which lend colour to this attitude on the part of the Forest Department. This piece of land being in the midst of 'reserve forest' sticks like a bone in the gullet of the Forest Department and it looks as if it would welcome the owners being ousted by 'natural causes' as the department naively put it. The department neither allows grazing ground nor dry manure nor wet-manure from the forest around, but after repeated and persistent attempts has allowed some piece of forest for manure etc. at the distance of about a mile!

A Hard Lot.

The story of the farmer actually living on the land is too pathetic to be omitted. One Ganappa is living there almost from his birth. He lives there with all his family and cattle. Up to now he has lost three wives by malaria and his four sons succumbed to the same fell disease. To-day he is very old, 70 or even a little more and has adopted a child of four or five whose spleen is so enlarged as to present a spectacle of all stomach and no limbs. In 1925 he was fined Rs. 135 for the "horrible crime" of having burnt some trees of his own on his land but 'without due regard' to the safety of the Government forest! He recently lost one or two heads of cattle on account of the ravages of a tiger and there is some trouble about his gun license also. When he told his story to some forest officers he was heartlessly told that he should not and need not keep so many cattle! In 1921 the then Collector, who was a kind-hearted soul, had come to the land and

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

A FORWARD STEP

(BY QAMAR AHMED).

It is an open secret that the present day Hindu-Muslim tension has nothing to do with Hinduism or Islam, but all the same these names are being exploited for personal objects and selfish motives. No doubt it is the duty of every right-thinking Indian to destroy the demon of communalism thus let loose upon the country. The manifesto of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru is of course a forward step to put an end to this state of affairs. But the question is whether the proposed non-political union of the leaders of all shades and creeds will be able to make it impossible for communal fanatics and self-seeking political adventurers to have their hold on the masses and take undue advantage of their ignorance and illiteracy to the detriment of all that is good for the country.

There can be no two opinions about it that the present chaotic state is not the result of one day or one week but has gradually improved and developed to its present stage in many years. After the Swaraj year of 1921 and the incarcerations of Ali Brothers, Mahatma Gandhi and others, the leaders began to fight among themselves leaving the ignorant but awakened masses to their fates and at the mercy of mercenary mischief-mongers. This wordy warfare of our worthies gave impetus to others to follow suit, but this pathetic story is too well-known to require detailed narration. Suffice to say that if even after the experience of so many years' trouble and disillusionment the leaders do not give proper lead to the country then goodbye to all hopes of freedom and liberty. The duty of the leaders is to guide the masses and this can only be done by going to the masses and working with them and for them. If the proposed non-political union is organised for this object then it is sure to bring forth good and fruitful results. Let us wait and see, as it is too early to predict its success or failure, but this much can be said in its favour that its organisers are not the drawing-room politicians of pre-non-co-operation days, but they are men of action and grim determination, their voice is not the voice of weakness and the nation is sure to respond to their clarion call and rally round their banner of nationalism leaving far far behind the sycophants and mischief-mongers who are out to put an end to even the remotest chance of getting Swaraj.

AZAD - NEHRU PACT.

(BY ATIYA BEGUM.)

Once more a new programme is laid before us. A beautifully worded manifesto, clothed in attractive phraseology! It is a clear call to all to muster up a vigorous dose of vitality and inject it into the national and political body of the country. Work and more intensive kind of propaganda should be undertaken to assure any kind of success. The programme should be preached in the remotest corners with vigour and zeal and not be left to the integrity and ability of a particular leader or leaders. At this hour of trial when we are in the grip of chaos at home and aggression from outside all must realize that no sacrifice is too great for truth. Nothing is so very significant of the decadence into which we have fallen as the utter lack of determination and it is this hesitation and indecision which has eaten up the vitals of our political life.

First of all the work of the new movement should be to wipe off all communal organisations throughout the country and to shun all communalists, who are the bane of decent society, who impose a false notion of religion on the weak mentality of the masses and bring disaster morally and physically upon the country. There is observable, however, a symptom fortunately of the new desire for responsibility. It is felt and understood by all our leaders whom the people are looking up to for guidance. But are they going to fulfil their responsibilities by evolving a scheme to satisfy the communities working on a harmonious and peaceful basis? The rosy words of the manifesto have dazzled us for the moment and we hope it is not a pious resolve only to be broken as occasion arises. There are dangerous communalists masquerading as nationalists who have been pouring out the communal poison to such a degree that sane judgment and keen intellect have been clogged with discord, disunion and dismay. These defaulters, and there are many, should be completely weeded out, even if the workers find their ranks materially thinned.

At this delicately anxious stage when the destinies of communities are trembling, the need of a sincere organised effort is most supreme. Disintegration from within and attack from outside should be completely barred out. We look forward with great hopes to the glorious day when Hindus and Muslims will settle down once more to a normal life and ordered good-will and neighbourly peace and harmony striving for higher perfection and fuller realisation under the banner of common Indian nationality.

Notes of the Day.

The Unmannerly Guest.

The feeling in France against the foreigners, who come and take advantage of the low exchange and are by no means modest in the display of their ability to spend lavishly, is likely to take violent form unless some legislative check is put upon their invasion of the country in such large numbers. The bitterness behind the remark of "Le Journal" is very real, when that paper laments that "the enemy devastated ten Departments but that is no reason why our ex-Allies should remove what is in others." It must be pointed out, however, that the bitterness is due more to the unmannerly and aggressive attitude of a certain type of foreigner in France than to the fact that he visits the country to have a good time of it. The French Government and the Parliament are conscious that it is a case of bad manners far more than substantial injury to the French prosperity and this explains why the Chamber of Deputies has not as yet passed the proposal to tax the expenditure of foreigners in the country.

A Warning.

The very unfavourable reception by the public of the decision of the Standing Committee of the Corporation to recommend to that body the revocation of its resolution to boycott British goods ought to be a warning to the members that when the recommendation comes before them they must unhesitatingly turn it down. Self-respect and duty to those whom they represent demand that the resolution must be retained and must be put into practice. If the Bombay Corporation, the premier Municipality in India, is not going to set an example of practical Swadeshi through this boycott which other public body in India can do it? Let it remember the example of Australia where the Government of the Colony is strictly Swadeshi. An English observer testified to this spirit in an article in the "Contemporary Review" last year. He referred to the fact that when the Australian Government invited tenders for locomotives for the Oodnadatta Railway, they received three from Australian firms, nine from foreign firms, and eleven from British. The lowest British tender, which was from a firm of first class reputation, was for £161,000. The lowest Australian tender was for £136,000. But although the Australian quotation was higher it was accepted in preference to the British, Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, pointing out that "the obvious desire of the British firm to retain its staff and keep its plant going introduced an unfair competitive factor into the British price." Here is a lesson in Swadeshi which our Bombay Aldermen ought to ponder over.

India Misrepresented.

Hagenbeck, the famous German circus manager, came to this country last year and secured the services of a number of Indian jugglers, acrobats and dancers mainly from South India. He has been able to quarter them in Berlin in the Zoological gardens of that city and every day a large crowd watches the acrobatic skill of the Indians; but Hagenbeck also affords it the opportunity of watching the hired Indian artists eat in Eastern fashion and his attempt practically to create a replica of an Indian village of the most primitive type within the Zoo has succeeded and has evoked great interest amongst the spectators. The "Union of Indians in Central Europe" has strongly protested against this misrepresentation of India, against this exhibition of Indian poverty and primitive manners which is sure to lower Indians as a whole in the estimate of Europe. To this complaint, one of the German daily papers, the "Tagliche Rundschau" replies that no, such adverse conclusions should be drawn. The Indian acrobats are there to display their talent, it says, just as "some German races exhibit their primitive customs in Luna-Park." Hagenbeck explains that he has brought over to Germany representatives of primitive races corresponding to the gypsies in Europe. That may be, but India is bound to feel humiliated and insulted that owing to sheer poverty some of her sons and daughters should be forced to hire themselves out abroad for being looked at as quaint human animals in a Zoo.

British Help to Turkey.

Writing on "Turkish Babies and Turkish Petroleum" in "The Outlook," Mr. L. Haden Guest, the eminent doctor and Labour Member of Parliament, points out that throughout Turkey infant mortality is very high and that in Constantinople it is as high as 80 per cent. and makes a notable suggestion. He says, "if our professions of belief in a League of Nations are realities, we should go from the passive 'good relations' to the active promotion of helpful activities." British Child Welfare Clinics he adds, established in Turkey would do more to make the "good relations" a reality to the Turks than volumes of Hansard or the "Times." He accordingly suggests to the Foreign Office "to take a step forward in civilisation." The offer is kind and a wide system of International Co-operation in social service may go a longer way in drawing nations together than the present work of the League of Nations. Care will have to be taken, of course, that the white man does not add too much to his burdens and that his "step forward in civilisation" does not lead him into the labyrinth of politics. Doctors and missionaries have made history in the past, and the former's lancet has not been alone in its peaceful penetration.

HEARTBEATS OF SNAPDRAGON

SIR J. C. BOSE'S DEMONSTRATION

EXPERIMENTS AT BRITISH ASSOCIATION

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Heartbeats of a Snapdragon plucked before entering a lecture room were revealed at the British Association by Sir Jagdis Chandra Bose by means of a delicate apparatus which recorded by a series of continuous lines the action of the heart of the plant standing in a tray of water on a sensitised plate. To prove that it was the heart, Sir J. C. Bose moved the plant into another tray containing bromide when the plant drooped and the lines recorded changed perceptibly. The plant quickly revived when placed in a tray containing musk. Sir J. C. Bose performed other experiments with cobra venom, and strychnine with even more marked results.—Reuter.

TAX THE FOREIGNER.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION.

Paris.—The recovery of the franc has practically put an end to isolated cases of noffing and hooting of the tourists but the protests against manner in which visitors especially British are alleged to be making a clean sweep of every kind of commodity continue. A writer in "Le Journal" remarks that the enemy devastated ten Departments but that is no reason why our ex-Allies should remove what is in others. Small steamer with visitors from Guernsey emptied in few hours all shops of Cherbourg shopkeepers not realising that they will have to pay double for the new stock. A writer urges taxation of foreigners entering France.—Reuter's Special.

FRANC IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The French francs closed to-day at 161 3/4 and Belgian at 171 3/4.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The French Franc closed in London to-day at 158 to the pound and the Belgian franc at 168½.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH DEBT AGREEMENTS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Paris.—As a result of agreement between M. Poincare and the President of the Chamber's Finance Committee the latter is appointing a special reporter to examine the ratification proposals with regard to Washington and London debt agreements.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCES.

M. POINCARE'S DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

M. Poincare hitherto had carried all before him in connection with his proposals to re-establish the French finances on a sound basis but now he has received a check. This has arisen with reference to his desire to obtain an immediate ratification of the debt agreements with Britain and America. Resolute opposition in this connection has appeared among some of the Cabinet members and objection is directed more against the latter agreement than the former. The Prime Minister has, therefore, decided to mark time.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber has agreed to the suggestion of a number of its members that a sub-committee of fifteen should be appointed to examine inter-allied debt documents during recess and the Committee in the meantime should defer hearing M. Poincare's statement.—Reuter.

TAX ON FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

On the ground that they are inopportune the Chamber's Finance Committee has rejected the Deputy's proposals to levy a special tax on all expenditure incurred by foreigners in France but possibly they will be reconsidered later and some will be adopted.—Reuter.

SINKING FUND STATUTES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Chamber by 418 votes to 133 has adopted M. Poincare's motion that the National Assembly should meet to incorporate the Sinking fund statutes in the constitution. The Assembly will meet on the 30th of August.—Reuter.

SILVER SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug 8.

Konsberg (Norway).—Eight tons of pure silver, worth quarter million kroner, are being sent from mines here to England.—Reuter.

THE UKASE DEFIED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN CALCUTTA.

A ROUSING OVATION, CROWDS RUSH THE PLATFORM

DR. MOONJE FOLLOWS SUIT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

A large crowd of Hindus mostly Marwaris thronged the Howrah station this morning on the occasion of Pandit Malaviya's arrival in Calcutta. The police authorities had made elaborate precautions to prevent any untoward incident, and armed European sergeants and Gurkhas and footpolice with lathies had been posted at both ends of the Howrah bridge. The Pandit alighted from the train and after addressing a few words in Hindi to the crowd on the platform boarded Mr. G. D. Birla's car which was waiting and drove off to Birla Park followed by a running and cheering crowd. The police at the Howrah end of the bridge allowed the Pandit's car to pass and immediately blocked the entire breadth of the bridge holding up the crowd and all vehicular traffic for a quarter of an hour after which the crowd was allowed to enter the bridge. This effectively prevented any demonstration 'en route' of his drive to Ballygunje.

RUMOURS OF ARREST.

From the moment of his entering Calcutta, rumours began to circulate that Pandit Malaviya had been arrested and released on bail on giving an undertaking to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

He intends to address a public meeting this evening.

TREATING ORDER AS IT DESERVED TO BE TREATED.

In an interview with a special representative of the Associated Press who travelled with him from Burdwan Pandit Malaviya said that he had nothing to add to what he had stated in his published letter. It was a simple affair and he did not want any unnecessary fuss over it.

In reply to a further question the Pandit said that as at present arranged he intended to remain in Calcutta till to-morrow although he could not say anything for certain.

Asked if he was going to Calcutta to test the validity of the order as Sir P. C. Mitter had suggested, the Pandit replied he was going to Calcutta and did not wish to say any thing more at present. The authorities he added had committed a mistake in issuing the order and he was treating it as such.

ARRIVAL AT HOWRAH.

On arrival at the Howrah Station, Pandit Malaviya was received by Messrs. B. Chakravarty, B. K. Lahiri, I. B. Sen, J. Chowdhuri, Nalinirajan Sircar and others. A large number of police officers European Sergeants and also Messrs. Armstrong, Commissioner of Police, Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police were present. A detachment of armed Gurkha police took their stand outside the platform as also a prison van.

NO MENTION OF ARREST IN ORDER.

Pandit Malaviya then drove to Birla Park where he had an informal talk with some leaders.

In the course of a conversation the Pandit stated that the order served on him could merely prevent his entry to Calcutta but there was nothing in it whereby he could be arrested.

A few minutes before the train was due to arrive at Howrah, Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta is reported to have informed Mr. B. Chakravarti that the Pandit would not be arrested at the station and that there would be no interference with his friends who had come to receive him on his arrival, but he added that the police would not permit any procession over the Howrah Bridge or in Calcutta.

In reply Mr. Chakravarti told Mr. Armstrong that there was no intention of having a procession. In fact this had been definitely countermanded lest there should be even a remote chance of a breach of peace.

The "Statesman" in a leaderette characterises the order prohibiting the Pandit's entry as a mistake.—(A. P.)

FURTHER NOTICES SERVED ON PUNDITJI.

HOWRAH MAGISTRATE'S INVITATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

A representative of the Free Press of India had gone to Burdwan from Calcutta early on Friday night and travelled with Pandit Malaviyaji in the same train from Burdwan to Calcutta. Pandit Malaviya was joined at Burdwan by Mr. D.P. Khaitan and Mr. Padmaraj Jain, who had gone from Calcutta for the purpose. The Free Press representative who travelled with Pandit Malaviya from Burdwan reports that Pandit Malaviya commenced receiving attention of the authorities much earlier than Burdwan. At Asansole which is 132 miles from Calcutta and about 60 miles from Burdwan, two notices were served on Pandit Malaviya under Section 144, by the District Magistrates of 24 Parganas and Howrah prohibiting him from entering or remaining in Howrah and suburbs of Calcutta.

At Bandel, station which is 27 miles from Calcutta and midway between Burdwan and Calcutta, an officer of the Intelligence Branch came to Panditji's compartment and intimated that the District Magistrate of Hooghly desired to see him at his bungalow before he left Howrah. Pandit Malaviya is said to have told the officer that he would not go as he had no business with the Magistrate. If the Magistrate had any business he could come and see him. The officer then left the compartment. At Lilluah, the station next to Howrah, a large crowd had assembled on the platform and made a rush towards the compartment occupied by Pandit Malaviya and showered flowers on him.—Free Press.

"PLEASE DON'T GET EXCITED"

MALAVIYAJI'S REQUEST TO CALCUTTA PUBLIC

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Before alighting from the Punjab Mail, Pandit Malaviya addressing the gathering at the Howrah station said:—

"I thank you for having done me the honour by coming to receive me. I had particularly sent a message requesting that no friends should come to receive me at the station or rather that there should be no demonstration at the station. I should have preferred that you had not come. But I thank you all the same for having come. I wish you now to depart and leave me also free to do the same. There is only one request that I have to make to you. Please tell all our people not to get excited over anything that might happen in connection with my visit. I do not think that anything untoward will happen. But in order that it should be so, it is essential that our people should not get excited over anything. My visit to Calcutta on this occasion I regard as a small affair. I wish you to trust me to deal with it. You will help me in doing so by telling all our friends to prevent any excitement in connection with my visit. I thank you again. I hope we shall meet again."

Pandit Malaviya after exchanging greetings drove to the Birla Park. As he passed through Harrison Road and Strand Road crossing, he was greeted by large crowds.—Free Press.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSIONS OF POLICE

CALCUTTA, Aug 7.

It is now understood that a few minutes before Pandit Malaviya's arrival, Mr. Armstrong, Commissioner of Police, informed Mr. B. Chakravarty that Pandit Malaviya would not be arrested at the station and there would be no interference with his friends who went to the station to receive him. But the police would not permit any procession over the bridge or in Calcutta.

In reply Mr. Chakravarty is said to have pointed out to Mr. Armstrong that there was no intention of taking out any procession. In fact this had been definitely countermanded in his paper, "The Bengalee", in anticipation lest there should be even a remote chance of breach of peace.—Free Press.

LEADERS CONFER AT BIRLA PARK.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

On Pandit Malaviya's arrival at the Birla Park, there was an informal discussion with the leaders including, among others, Messrs. B. Chakravarty, B. K. Lahiri, J. Choudhury, I. B. Sen and Hemendraprasad Ghose about the situation arising out of the order passed on Panditji. It is understood Pandit Malaviya has agreed to be present at a meeting convened for this evening by the Karmi Sangha at the Albert hall to discuss the "Present Situation."—Free Press.

HALLO "ANY DEVELOPMENT."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The telephone at Birla Park has hardly been disengaged even for a few minutes since the arrival of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the residence of Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla. Calls this morning poured in all day and till late at night enquiring if there had been "any development." The authorities not having interfered with the Pandit when he entered Calcutta despite the magisterial order it was thought in certain quarters that perhaps the Pandit might not be allowed to make any public speech. The Pandit, however, addressed a largely attended public meeting this afternoon on the present situation. Upto a late hour to-night there had been no further development.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI ON GOVT'S MISTAKE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative who went to Burdwan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that he was going to Calcutta and had nothing to say about that for the present. He intended to address a public meeting in Calcutta if it was arranged. Further Panditji said that Government had committed a mistake by issuing that order and he was treating it as such.

On being further questioned about his disobeying the order, Panditji smilingly said that he was going to Calcutta. Panditji leaves for C. P. to-morrow. Elaborate police arrangements have been made on both approaches to Howrah Bridge and near the platform.—Free Press.

HOW HE LOOKS AT IT.

NOT AN ORDER OF ARREST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

In the course of his conversation with the Hindu leaders who conferred with him at the Birla Park, Pandit Malaviya is reported to have stated that the order served on him only meant the prevention of his entry into Calcutta. It did not constitute an order of arrest.—Free Press.

A PAINTED MAY-POLE.

PT MOTILAL'S ADVICE TO PT. MALAVIYA.

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 8.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press regarding the ban on Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru said: "I am not an admirer of Pandit Malaviya's methods or utterances relating to communal questions, but the action taken by the Bengal Government is an unwarranted interference with the right of free speech and wholely unjustified by the circumstances. The only right course for a self-respecting public man of the position of Pandit Malaviya is the one he is reported to have decided upon and I sincerely congratulate him on his decision, which. I trust, has since been followed by action. I do hope this incident will prove an eye opener to Pandit Malaviya and that he will see his way to return to the faith that was in him and found forcible expression in the speech he delivered in the Assembly in 1924 while moving the rejection of the Finance Bill. He ought now to see clearly that his new love "Responsive Co-operation" is nothing but a painted Maypole and should never have been allowed to displace the fair goddess he has once wooed.—A. P.

"A LUDICROUSLY ORIGINAL IDEA."

SIMLA, August 7.

Mr. C. Vijiaraghavacharjar of Salem in a statement to the press on the order on the order on Pandit Malaviya says:—"The order is melancholy and extremely distressing. Prohibiting the very entry into Calcutta for preventing his public speeches is a ludicrously original idea and it discloses a rapid judgment under the influence of unexpected fanaticism in high quarters. Besides being illegal and "ultra vires" and highly provocative of deep discontent through out the country it discloses the mentality of killing goose that lays golden eggs; for Pandit Malaviya has not only been devoutly loyal to the British Raj and of lofty patriotism but is also a rare devotee to the noble principle of Ahimsa. When will our bureaucracy learn to distinguish a friend from a foe. It is to be fully hoped that the Central Government will not carry the man on the spot doctrine too far but will promptl intervene in public interests and in bare justice to the Pandit and save the extremely painful situation unparalleled and fraught with grave consequences to the very object hastily intended to serve."—A. P.

DR. MOONJE FOLLOWS SUIT.

ARRIVES CALCUTTA TO-DAY.

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

The prohibitory order under section 144 issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on Dr. Moonje prohibiting him from entering Calcutta was served on Dr. Moonje at Nagpur yesterday at 10 a.m. Dr. Moonje has informed the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, by telegram that he proposes to disobey the order and accordingly left for Calcutta by this morning's mail. He will reach Calcutta on the morning of the 9th (Monday) and will stay with Mr. Khaitan. Dr. Moonje is accompanied by Dr. Cholkar, Secretary of the C. P. Responsivist Party.

Interviewed at the railway station, Dr. Moonje said:—"The prohibition order was served on me at 10 a.m. yesterday. The issue of a similar order by the Government against a person holding such a highly revered position in Hindu society and possessing such an amicable and conciliatory temperament by nature as Pandit Malaviya cannot be looked upon in any other light than that of a determined effort to deliberately humiliate the Hindus and to demonstrate the Government's partiality towards Moslems. It cannot have any other effect than that of delaying if not actually retarding a Hindu-Muslim rapproachement. I take it to be a challenge to the Hindus and as an humble member of the great Hindu society, I shall not fail to do my bit to prove to Government that the Hindus are throbbing with a new life and have shaken off their docility and are in no mood to submit either to unjust Government repression or aggressive Moslem domination of brute force.—Free Press.

DR. MOONJE REACHES CALCUTTA TO-DAY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Dr. Moonje, on whom an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, has been passed, prohibiting his entry into Calcutta, arrives, in defiance of the order, in Calcutta to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

DR. MOONJE'S WIRE TO MALAVIYAJI

NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative, Dr. B.S. Moonje said:—

"Pundit Malaviya has informed me by wire cancelling his C.P. tour and saying that he is going to Calcutta. But he had not informed of his purpose in going over there. I hav enquired of Malaviyaji by wire if he was going there to offer Satyagraha, and if so, I am going to accompany him to Calcutta and will join him at Benares."

Dr. Moonje refused to say anything on the Bengal Government's order prohibiting him from entering Calcutta, as it concerns him personally. Dr. Moonje had no occasion to go to Calcutta in the near future.—Free Press.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

WILL BUREAUCRACY PERSIST IN BLUNDER?

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

In an extraordinary issue, published this afternoon, the "Bengalee" writes:—

"So Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been permitted to disobey several orders under Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. served on him at Benares and Asansol. He is in Calcutta and liable to arrest any moment. Bureaucracy's challenge has been accepted Even now it is open to the Government of Bengal to let the excitement of their own making subside. But then there is the question of prestige. Prestige will suffer if no notice is taken of this courageous declaration by Panditji that the orders are unjust. The Government dare not displease the fetish of prestige. They must, therefore, persist in their blunder and see it through according to the old notion of Government's strength, but we cannot endorse that mediaeval view.

LEARN TO FIGHT CHIVALROUSLY.

"Was it so very necessary that orders should have been served on the Pandit outside local limits of jurisdiction of Magistrates? Was it necessary to wake the illustrious "criminal" at the dead of night for the serving of those notices? When will the Bureaucracy learn to fight their opponents with chivalry. They did give some proof of chivalry in 1921-1922 under the inspiration of Mr. Edwin Montague. But it seems that in the tropics those noble sentiments do not thrive in the British soul."—Free Press.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Con-

(Continued on next page.)

FIRST WOMAN

TO SWIM THE CHANNEL

AN AMERICAN SUCCESS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

An American woman, Gertrude Ederle, has succeeded in swimming the channel from Cape Grisnez to Kingsdown in fourteen and a half hours.—Reuter's Special.

IN PERFECT CONDITION

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Gertrude Ederle is only nineteen and is the first woman to swim the Channel. She started from Cape Crisnez at about seven this morning and reached Kingsdown off Deal in darkness at 9.30 in the evening.

The sea was calm at the start, but later there was a stiff breeze and the sea became rough. She encountered trouble while nearing the English shore, but landed in perfect condition accompanied with an equipped wireless which constantly served American newspapers.—Reuter.

VOCIFEROUS CHEERING

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Thousands of frantically excited people on hearing of the approach of unknown channel swimmer hurried to the spot from every direction. As Ederle got nearer they collected dry wood and built big bonfires as beacon and in glaring light vociferously cheered her on. The people rushed knee-deep into the surf to help her out as she reached the beach, but Ederle walked out looking fresh. Afterwards she entered a boat and was taken back to a tug, where she dressed after which she landed and taxied to London.—Reuter.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The provisional programme drawn up for the meeting of the Assembly on the 18th instant forecasts the introduction of nine new bills including the Currency Bill and those to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, in certain matters dealing with the Haj, The Workmens Compensation Act, the Usurious Loans Act and Factories Act.

The Government resolution for setting up a standing committee to deal with the bill affecting Hindu and Mahomedan laws would probably be discussed the same day. The Government resolution on the Taxation Enquiry Committee's report will be discussed on the 19th and 20th.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State will have non-official business on the 18th, resolutions for which have been already ballotted. The sitting of the Council on the 19th will be devoted to the introduction of eight new bills, including a bill to supplement the Sind Court Act.

The Ballot held to-day to determine the resolutions to be discussed in the Concil of State on 23rd, resulted in Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Mukherjee drawing an identical resolution urging the abolition of the Piece System in Government presses or the appointment of a committee to redress the grievances of Press employees.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer has drawn the third ballot for his resolution for the legislation on Banking and Mr. Chari is the last with his motion for complete Self-Government for Burma.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS TO ATTEND.

PANDITJI'S APPEAL TO SPECIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has applied to the special committee appointed by the Cawnpore Congress to permit the Swarajist members of the Assembly and the Council of State to attend and take part in the debate on the Currency Bill and in anticipation of the permission has directed urgent Whips to be issued to all Swarajist members of the Assembly and the Council of State to be present in Simla on 20th August. The Government proposes to introduce the Currency Bill on the 18th and proceed with the second and third readings on the 23rd August. As under the convention established with the consent of the official and non-official members no bill is ordinarily to be opposed at the introduction stage, the attendance of Swarajists on the 18th is not considered necessary.

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad on the 18th stands as already announced.—A. P.

PT. SHAMLAL NEHRU FOR ASSEMBLY

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru is standing for the Legislative Assembly elections as an Independent Congress Swarajist and is a candidate from Meerut division non-Mahomedan rural constituency which he is at present representing.—A. P.

BACK IN SIMLA.

VICEROY RETURNS FROM TOUR.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Viceroy, Lady Irwin and party returned to Simla this afternoon. Their Excellencies broke their journey at Kamal yesterday and visited the Imperial Cattle Breeding Farm, Karnal.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

OPINION IN MOMBASA

A WARNING TO BOMBAY CORPORATION

A correspondent writes from Mombasa:—Every paper in Kenya and Uganda writes something about India and says better days are prevailing in India to day. In support they quote the Reuter's Cable of 9th July which reads: "As marking the changed feelings which have been manifested in India, the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation recommended the Corporation to rescind a resolution passed in October 1923 for the Boycott of British Goods as a retaliation for Indians' grievances in South Africa and Kenya. The Committee urged that the Corporation should be now enabled to deal freely in open market and pointed out that the political reasons for the Boycott have been removed."

We, Indians in Kenya are amazed to receive such a piece of news from Bombay. One does not understand what made the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation to arrive at such a conclusion that the feelings are changed and then to recommend to rescind a resolution which is merely something like a reciprocity. Again one does not see what political reasons have been removed which might have led the Standing Committee to make such a recommendation. Is it that those who are on the Standing Committee are unaware of the situation in South Africa and Kenya? Are they not aware that the Indian question in South Africa as well as in Kenya has since the days of Kenya Betrayal in 1923 taken such a critical turn that even to-day it appears to every man of reason as if it were a case of mischievous litigation between Africa and India?

Let me clear the clouds before their eyes. India knows perfectly well that the British Cabinet in 1923 decided the Kenya Indian question as if it were a law suit between the White Settlers and the Indians in Kenya. And the Indians were given that infamous and unjust White Paper and they were asked to be contented at that decision. Well, you may consider it a past thing. But then what about the latest decision by the Secretary of State for the Colonies who has in a round about way decided to segregate the Indians in Kenya. In connection with a Townplannig Scheme that has been recently adopted on Mombasa Island, certain residential areas are to be sold by public Auction. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided that. No Indians will be allowed to bid for the said residential areas and that they will not be allowed to live in the buildings erected thereon. Non-Segregation Policy in residential reas was one of the decisions contained in that White Paper of 1923, and it emphatically laid down that there shall be no segregation as regards residential areas. But notwithstanding this, the Secretary of State has been enabled to arrive at that decision. What happens, remains to be seen hereafter. Does the Standing Committee of the Corporation consider this decision of segregating the Indians a trifle?

EUROPEAN SWADESHI.

But that decision is not the only one thing. Only last month the Indians were given a site in Park lands in Nairobi for a Hospital. The site has been recommended by the Chief Medical Officer, the Director of Sanitation and Public Services (an European) and has been approved by the Local Government. But the Kenya White Settlers who are mostly drawn from South Africa, are already up against it. To do away with that site in Parklands (quite a sanitary Place) nine Hundred Settlers have signed a petition and forwarded to the Governor and are now asking the Government to withdraw their approval on the grounds that there could be no Indian Hospital in what was once called an European residential area and that it is insulting to the European Community. The ultimate result will probably be that Indians shall not have their Hospital in Parklands.

Here is a third one. The Indian (Government) Clerks are to be given their residential quarters on Mombasa Island in the most insanitary place they could find in Mombasa. The ground on which the quarters are still to be erected is bounded on one side by a Crematorium, on the other by a Jungle, on the third by Native huts and on the fourth side by a burning pit of all the waste of the Town—I mean the burning Pit of the Conservancy Department. Would any Indian however poor in the most rotten village in India stay in such an insanitary place? Still because they are Indians they will be compelled to have their quarters there. And then these White Settlers shall have a further proof to prove that the Indians are by habits dirty and insanitary people. The Indians have already protested against it but who cares for protests merely without something at the back?

As regards South Africa it needs hardly any explanation to the Standing Committee. It was only last month that the Colour Bar Bill had been passed. Here is what General Hertzog said at the time of passing the Bill. He said that the whole conduct of the White People in the Union (South Africa) is a Colour Bar. Their whole attitude, their whole conduct towards the Natives as well as the Coloured people laid down a Colour Bar and he submitted that that attitude in the Country like South Africa was essential for the sake of the White Man and for the maintenance of the White Man's position . . . for the salvation and civilisation of this Country.

Proceeding further he said that one of the great principles laid down in the law of their ancestors was that there should be no equality between White and Black and that they had a sacred duty towards the White Population and their civilisation. Is not all this fatal to Indians as a race? Are not such words and decisions bringing stigmas on us and lowering us in the eyes of the World?

WHITE SUPERIORITY.

The White Settlers in South Africa as well as in Kenya have laid it down as a principle of their fundamental law that the Black (whether Indian or African) is unequal to the White, that he is born to serve the White. He should be compelled to do so or should be killed off as soon as possible. And accordingly every White Settler in the Union and in Kenya has his ideal in this that it is but his birthright to have superiority over the Coloured people. If anyone unknowingly goes astray from that ideal and fails to maintain their fundamental law, his comrade-in-arms at once begins preaching that notorious doctrine and brings the man to sense at once. It is hardly one out of a thousand that escapes their clutches.

Is not this poisoned atmosphere even to-day prevailing in Kenya and South Africa? Then what makes the Standing Committee to recommend to rescind a resolution, a mere reciprocity on a piece of paper? Could they not even hold up that meekest reciprocal weapon of that kind at least to convince the White Tyrant that he is the mischief-monger and it is he that is causing all these troubles? It is the White Settler in South Africa and Kenya who does not tolerate Indians in his household except they be serfs and slaves and helots and, thus it is he that is misbehaving against the Law of God and Man. Let India teach the White Man and make him a God-fearing man by having some reciprocities and putting the same in practice And let him then realise what is his Empire and by whom it is maintained. It would be then that his eyes will be opened and not otherwise.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

ADOPTION OF MAJORITY REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Senate of the Calcutta University at its meeting last evening adopted the majority report of the Secondary Education Board Committee. The committee was appointed to consider and report on the letter from the Government of Bengal regarding the constitution and function of the Secondary Board of Education. Four different proposals regarding the relations of the board and the University had been considered by the committee, namely: (1) The Board should be absolutely under the control of the University; (2). The Board should be absolutely under the control of the Government; (3) The Board should be autonomous and independent in all matters and (4) The Board should be autonomous and independent of both Government and University. A majority of members were in favour of having an absolute autonomous and independent body.

In moving the adoption of the majority report Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary said that Government proposed a semi-independent board retaining some powers in the hands of Government whereas the University made a similar proposal restricting the powers of superintendence. Both the views were subsequently modified. The committee was unanimous that the board should have the final power in all administrative and routine work of the board. The Government letter suggested that the board should have no formal connection with the University but the committee maintained that connection with the University should be of a closer character.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Urquhart.

CONTROL OVER HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Stapleton, officiating Director of Public Instruction, moved an amendment to the effect that the constitution and control as proposed in the minority report should be adopted. After recalling the series of discussions at the Government House and elsewhere, he said, that in the minority report they expressed an opinion that the Senate should have no direct control over the high schools. They felt that Matriculation examination should normally remain in the hands of the University. They thought that the best solution of the problem was the formation of an autonomous and independent board having a large council and a small executive committee limiting its powers of supervision of secondary education in Bengal other than that which was controlled by the Dacca Secondary Board.

The majority report was finally adopted, the amendment having been lost.

The Senate also adopted the revised regulation, for medical examination whereby candidates would have to appear for five examinations instead of three as at present in vogue.—A.P.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SENATE'S TRIBUTE TO RETIRING VICE-CHANCELLOR.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The Senate of the Calcutta University paid glowing tributes to the services of the retiring Vice-Chancellor Sir Ewart Greaves who replying appealed to the Senate to forget the past regarding the new Vice-Chancellor in order to carry on smoothly the work of the University. He regretted that of late Government observed a policy of interference with regard to the post graduate department. He thought that if there was interference, that should be done with wisdom and discretion.—A.P.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION NEAR RANGOON.

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

It is reported from Ramree that a volcanic eruption has occurred about half a mile north of Kin village which is near Kyaukpyu town, which threw lava uphill about five hundred feet high covering fifty acres of culturable land; and the heat has destroyed plants 1500 acres around. There was no loss of life.—A.P.

THE UKASE DEFIED.

(Continued from previous page.)

gress Committee at its meeting held on Saturday:—

"The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee heartily congratulates Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his bold stand in resisting the unjust ban in prohibiting his entry into Calcutta."

MR. ANEY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

YEOTMAL, Aug. 7.

On reading the news of the ban on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's entry into the city of Calcutta and his resolve to defy the order, Mr. M. S. Aney as president of the Berar Responsive Party despatched a telegram to Mr. Malaviya paying his homage on the latters spirited resolve to disobey the order of the ban which in Mr. Aney's opinion is clearly illegal.—A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS' CONGRATULATIONS.

POONA, Aug. 7.

The following telegram has been sent to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by Mr. D. V. Gokhale, General Secretary of the Responsive Co-operation Party: "The Party condemns the arbitrary action of the Bengal Government in issuing an unjustifiable order of prohibition against your entry into Calcutta and congratulates you on your courageous fight in the assertion of elementary rights."

CALCUTTA TOUR.

Messrs. Kelkar, M. R. Jayakar and Aney are leaving immediately for Calcutta to commence a tour previously announced for the purposes of Party propaganda. Mr. Kelkar is joining the tour party notwithstanding his mother's death to-day.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT IN ITS TRUE COLOUR.

DELHI CITIZENS DENOUNCE BAN

DELHI, Aug. 6.

A meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held this evening to protest against the ban on Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje. Speakers denounced in strong terms the Bengal Government's order and characterised it as foolish, unjustifiable and illegal. "The cat is out of the bag", said Swami Shraddhanand. "The order reveals Government in its true colour. It only bears our Lord Olivier's charge of bias in favour of Muslims."

"The Bengal Government has surrendered to Muslim clamour", said Lala Ramparshad, ex-editor of the 'Bande Mataram" of Lahore.

Mr. Krishnadas Khoji, Managing Director of the "Hindusthan Times", said; "Pandit Malaviya was a most peace-loving man. Even the officials considered him inoffensive. Lord Reading and even Lord Irwin had been discussing affairs with him in moments of crisis. Pandit Malaviya was once offered the Home Membership of the Government of India. The only explanation of the Bengal ukase was that Government had become bankrupt of all political wisdom. It was thought Hindus were weak enough to be trifled with." "Hindus were no doubt peace-loving" said the speaker, "but they surely could not allow their community to be trampled down."

Several other speakers spoke vehemently denouncing Government's action.—Free Press.

NAGPUR TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS.

NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

At a meeting of the Municipal Committee held this morning, Mr. Niyogi presiding, Mr. Dhabes (Vice-President) a resolution voting an address to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his proposed visit to Nagpur on the 11th instant was carried by a majority of seven votes. Sixteen members voted for and nine against. It was strenuously opposed by some members on political and religious grounds.—A. P.

WITHDRAW THE ORDER.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Mr. B. Chakravarti, Honorary Secretary, Bengal Landholders Association in a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal states that the Association regards the ban on Malaviya's entry into Calcutta as unjust and unjustifiable and particularly deplorable in view of Sir P. N. Mitra's recent efforts to revive the conciliation board. The Association trusts that Government will see its way to withdraw the order at an early date and thus ease the tension of public feeling which has been created.—A. P

BUREAUCRACY'S RECORD BEATEN.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Commenting on the order passed on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje, the "Servant" writes:—

"To figure as a prominent Hindu is now no ordinary crime. To feel for his coreligionist and try to make him a man is deserving of externment from civilised quarters. Who could think of this inveterate constitutionalist, Pandit Malaviya, developing claws and fangs and requiring to be shunned like plague. In a subject country there is no primrose path to the service of one's country and religion."

"Forward" writes:—"The present order forbidding Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje from entering Calcutta has beaten the Bengal bureaucracy's previous record of foolishness both in measure and degree."—Free Press.

"AN INSULT TO INDIA"

BENARES, Aug. 7.

"Aj" justifies Malaviya's decision to disobey the prohibition order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta in the cause of the country, society, freedom of speech, and even in the cause of law. The paper adds: "Far from exciting feelings or creating communal tension, Malaviyaji does not even utter a harsh word against anybody. Preventing him from entering into Calcutta is misusing law, insulting India, depriving the right of freedom of speech, and giving evidence that the bureaucracy is puzzled and perplexed as to its duty."—Free Press.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S APPROVAL

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

The Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League has passed a resolution approving of the action taken by the Bengal Government in prohibiting the entry into Calcutta of "such open fomenters of communal strife and dissensionss as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Doctor Moonjo," and trusts that other local Governments will follow that action "in regard to men of this type."

The League also adopted a resolution requesting the Government to take the earliest opportunity of setting at rest the profound anxiety and uneasiness caused by the incredible report regarding certain charges against the administration of the Nizam by the Government of India.—A. P.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA'S PROTEST.

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

The Hindu Sabha, Lyallpur, has wired its protest to the Chief Secretary, Bengal Government, against the order served on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—A. P.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK" SUPPORTS BAN

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

While the "Muslim Outlook" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" justify the prohibition order against Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje, the local Hindu dailies condemn it unreservedly.

The "Muslim Outlook" characterises the prohibition order as "a right step." It thinks that if this step had been taken earlier the intensity of communal feeling in Calcutta would not have reached its present pitch.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" holds that Calcutta will be all the better for the absence of two such expondents of communalism.

The "Pratap" remarks that while the order is a personal insult to the Pandit, it is an absurd political blunder on the part of the Government Both "Pratap" and "Milap" suggest that the order should forthwith be withdrawn.—A.P.

A GRAVE WRONG TO HINDUS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The "Leader" commenting on the order served on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, says, "We do not think it can be justified. Its effects will be deplorable. The Hindu community all over India will feel themselves gravely wronged by this wrong done to one of their greatest leaders. We are deeply sorry such an order should have been made. We protest against it with all our strength."—A.P.

THE "PIONEER'S" APOLOGIA.

The "Pioneer" writes:—"It seems unfortunate that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's conception of his duty should induce him to challenge the Bengal authorities by making the journey to Calcutta in spite of the order served on him. Difference of opinion regarding the effect of certain speeches can easily exist. The Bengal Government think that the Pandit would not be a pacifying influence, at least not during the next two months in Calcutta. The Pandit whose sincerity is not in question thinks he would be, as perhaps he did in the Legislative Assembly last February when he made a famous speech on the grant of Reforms to the North-West Frontier Province, The Pandit's eminence among his co-religionists is undoubtedly great and his influence in his own city should be great too. Would it not be a graceful act if he stayed in Allahabad and assisted in allaying the acute communal feeling there. At the expiration of two months his success among his own fellow-citizens might perhaps convince the Bengal authorities that after all as a wielder of the olive branch the Pandit has distinct merit."—A.P.

PLEA FOR ADOPTING RESPONSIVISM

PANDITJI'S SPEECH IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Addressing a very largely attended public meeting in Albert Hall to-night on the present situation Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya laid special stress on Hindu-Moslem differences and suggested as a remedy that if only the so-called educated men decided to contribute their share to the solution of this important question by taking up the right attitude and proclaiming it to their fellow-countrymen they would cease to quarrel. He advised all political parties to sink their differences and to merge themselves into the large Congress Party in order that Government might yield to their reasonable demands. The Pandit advocated the adoption of a one common policy which was the policy of what was called Responsive Co-operation.

THREE MAIN ISSUES.

Dividing his subject under three heads, namely, the present situation as it was affected by the relations of the two principal communities, the differences that divided the political parties at present, and the attitude of Government towards public questions of vital importance, the Pandit said that every one of them was aware how deplorably sad the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans had become during the last two or three years and particularly during the past few months. The events that had happened during the last few months and which had exposed them to the ridicule of the world were nothing but temporary outbursts of evil passions fanned by the utterances of so-called educated men and they would cease to quarrel if the so-called educated men decided to contribute their share to the solution of this question by taking up the right attitude and proclaiming that attitude to their fellow-countrymen. He did not agree that the solution of the political question was to be made a condition precedent to the settlement of the communal quarrel. He had no desire to minimise the gravity of the situation in regard to this matter, but he felt that the situation would be best handled by adopting a correct attitude and having the courage to speak out what they felt to be right. The Government of the country had also its contribution to make to the solution of the question and wherever authorities were just and firm and had the courage to act correctly the situation was easily handled. It was, therefore, essential that Government should adopt correct and firm attitude and not show partiality to any one community.

COMPOSE YOUR DIFFERENCES.

With reard to the second part of his subject the Pandit said that at the present moment they were in the midst of many parties. The Swaraj Party had adopted a policy which was inherently unsound. The Pandit begged of the members of the Party to consider whether in their present frame of mind any one of them could render right service to the country. It was high time that they should definitely decide to abandon this attitude. Those who wanted to go to the Councils must go there with the determination that they would use the Councils to promote the establishment of full responsible Government and at the same time offer stoutest resistance to Government's proposals when public interest demanded it. It was no good saying that they were bound by the Congress resolutions. He had been a member of the Congress for many years and hoped to remain so all his life and die as such; but he claimed that his love for his country was greater than the reverence he had for the Congress. It would be a calamity if they could not compose their differences and agree that they should see that the right type of men were returned from all parties at the coming elections.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

Turning to the third and last point the Pandit said that the attitude of Government towards public questions had changed for the worse during the time they had been divided and in many places Government had taken undue advantage of their division. The remedy lay in their own hands and if only they could create intelligent, united and determined public opinion he was sure Government would climb down and show greater regard for their views, rights and privileges than they did at present. He was at one with the Swarajists that the constitution of the Government of India should be modified as early as possible, but such a thing was not possible so long as they were divided. The Pandit concluded: "Every consideration demands that we should compose our differences and sit down together and adopt one common policy. That common policy is the policy of what is called Responsive Co-operation."

GOVERNMENT'S MISTAKE.

Before leaving the meeting the Pandit referred to the orders served on him and appealed to the audience not to get excited over it. He considered that Government had made an unfortunate mistake and it was his duty in the interest of the cause of free speech and freedom of movement to endeavour in the only way that was open to him to point out the mistake to Government. He had done so and he wished them all to deal with the question calmly and dispassionately.—A. P.

DEPARTURE FOR BILASPUR.

PT. MALAVIYA'S C P. TOUR.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Calcutta for Bilaspur by the Bombay Mail this afternoon.

Interviewed by the Associated Press just before his departure the Pandit said that his friends pressed him to stay on in Calcutta for a few days more but he could not do so as he has an engagement at Bilaspur to-morrow. Pt. Malaviya arrives at Bilaspur on the 9th and visits Raipur on the 10th, Nagpur on the 11th and Jubbulpore on the 12th. He reaches Allahabad on the 13th. He will visit Patna on the 14th and from there proceed to Simla arriving there on the 16th.—A.P.

DR. MOONJE NOT CANDIDATE FOR UNIVERSITY.

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

Dr. Moonje contradicts the statement that has appeared in the press that he is standing for the university seat in the C. P. Council. The University seat will be contested by the sitting member Mr. Manoharpant Golwalker who, it is understood, has agreed to stand on the Responsivist ticket.—Free Press.

Moulana Mazral Haque is standing as a candidate for the local Legislative Council from Saran.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

NEED OF SEX-KNOWLEDGE TO CHILDREN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Helsingfors.—Among the resolutions passed at the final session of the Y. M. C. A. World Conference was one which observed that the Conference amply gave evidence to the fact that boys and young men took great concern in the sex question. The resolution urges the Y. M. C. A. to impress on parents the obvious duty of giving accurate knowledge on the question to children and unite with Christian doctors and teachers in finding the best methods of imparting this in a Christian setting.

Professor Elliot, summarising the discussions, remarked that the demand for information on this question had been more insistent than on any other questions.—Reuter.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

An impressive ceremony marked the conclusion of the Y. M. C. A. Congress when two hundred and fifty boy delegates assembled with flags around a huge bonefire symbolical of the fire of friendship and National representatives threw offerings on it. Australia contributed wool, Asia rice and Africa cotton. Twenty-seven representatives then made brief speeches after which the boys lit torches and gave the pledge, "I leave this fire with a vision of great Christian fellowship, conscious of differences, but resolved to love". The ceremony concluded with a recital of the Lord's prayer.—Reuter.

TO STUDY INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

BRITISH DEPUTATION TO CANADA AND U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Government is sending to Canada and the United States in September a delegation to inquire into industrial conditions there, especially the relations between employers and employed. The delegation will be headed by Sir William Mackenzie, President of the Industrial Court, who has served on many important industrial enquiries, and will consist of Messrs. Mitchell, Leggett and Emmerson of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Earnest Bevin, General Secretary of Transport Workers' Federation, Mr. Kaylor, member of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Messrs. Michael Dewar and Randolph Smith industrialists.—Reuter.

MOTORING GRAND PRIX

WON BY FRENCH CAR.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

At Brooklands in the first motoring Grand Prix ever held in Britain over a course of hundred and ten laps aggregating 287 miles and in which there were 830 bends, has been won by a Delage car which was first driven by Senechal and latterly by Wagner, by a margin of four laps, its average speed being 71.61 miles per hour. Campbell driving a Bugatti car was second and another Delage car was third. Nine cars competed, of which five were British and four French. No British car was placed.

France having won the French and European Grand Prix, secures the world championship, the only other events concerned in it being the Indianapolis five hundred kilometres' race which has been won by America. The Italian Grand Prix has not yet been decided.—Reuter's Special.

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN NORTH CANARA.

(Continued from page 6).

had promised one hundred yards of forest from coup Nos. 6 and 7 for his use. But the Forest Department saw to it that this was not carried out in black and white. Perhaps the Forest Department is waiting to see that 'natural causes' have their full play. Then there will be an end of Ganappa, his family and cattle and his land will be afforested in a short time.

A Victim to "Natural Causes."

This is a typical story, neither strange nor solitary in N. Canara where the vegetable kingdom and the wild animals are more respected and more carefully reared than human beings. We are to imagine the piece of land on which a big family and a number of cattle are to live. We are to imagine that it is surrounded by a wild forest which is not available to the farmer for anything but breeding tigers. We are again to imagine that shooting beyond his own land is a crime, grazing his cattle beyond his estate of 27 acres even by an inch is a crime, that he is to go about a mile off for dry or other manure, that the choking up of the only canal that irrigated the land is caused by the construction of the Government road and is given out by it now as 'a natural cause,' that the revenue is assessed and realised as before, that he is fined heavily for burning some fuel on his own land 'without due care'. Then we realise how this Ganappa might be living, this poor Indian ryot, might be living in the malaria-stricken land under the benign protection of the Government. What other fate is there left for him but to be wiped out of existence by the ruthless force of "natural causes"?

MR. SHASTRI TO WRITE MR. GOKHALE'S BIOGRAPHY.

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Rt. Hon V.S. Shrinivasa Shastri, who left for Madras, via Bangalore, last night, intends to make a prolonged stay at Bangalore in the interests of his health. While there he proposes to devote himself to writing a biography of the late Mr. Gokhale.—Free Press.

NEW 11 P. C. BURDEN ON AGRICULTURISTS

RESERVE BANK—A NEW "WHITE ELEPHANT."

MR. JAMNADAS MORARJI'S INTERVIEW.

Sheth Jamnadas Morarji, a very prominent Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange, interviewed by our representative with regard to the Exchange and Currency Commission's Report expressed the following views:—

"India is mostly a producing country—she is mostly a producer of raw materials, grain, cereals, cotton, and other agricultural products. Hence, the fixing of the new Exchange ratio at 1s. 6d. would hit the people hard and would be very injurious to the country."

Question: What you think is the proportion of agriculturists to the whole population?

Answer:—About 90 per cent. These 90 per cent of 300 million people of India would suffer by the new Exchange rate of 1s. 6d. It would deprive them of a part of their hard-earned money.

Q—What is the amount of loss, that they would have to suffer by this new rate?

A. I believe, they would get 11 1/4 per cent less for their produce—than they would have got, if the Exchange rate had been fixed at 1s. 4d.

Q.—That being so, who, do you think, would be benefitted by the new Exchange rate?

A. —The foreign manufacturers.

Q.—How would they be benefitted?

A.—They would be able to dump their goods in India at lower rates—getting the same amount of profit as before. The Indian Government—i.e. the taxpayer of India would offer them an indirect bounty of 11 1/4 per cent., on their imports. As for example, the cotton goods manufacturers or the iron goods manufacturers of England and other foreign countries would be able to sell at 11 1/4 per cent. less in India, than our home-made *Swadeshi* goods—because of the benefit of exchange that they would derive.

"UNFAIR" COMPETITION.

Thus Indian industries would have to enter into an "unfair competition," with foreign ones by fixing the exchange at 1s. 6d.—which is in favour of the foreigners, to the extent of about 11 per cent.

AN INDIRECT 11¼ TAX ON RYOTS.

Q.—How much burden, you think, this new rate would put upon the ryots?

A.—The 1s. 6d. exchange rate is a new and indirect tax of 11 1/4 per cent on our agriculturists—that is the amount of additional burden, that they would have to bear by the new rate.

Our agriculturists are very very poor—poorer than any class of people in the whole of the civilized world. A new tax burden on them—even though it be indirect—is much to be deplored and deserves to be severely condemned by all the Indian leaders with a unanimous voice. They should put a steady fight in the Imperial Legislative Assembly against this highly injurious ratio and throw it off with firmness. Then, if the Government passes it with certification or by the use of any other powers, the world would be able to appreciate the arbitrary nature of the system of administration prevailing in India.

EXPORTS OF INDIA.

Mr. Jamnadas further said:—

India exports about Rs. 380 crores worth of her goods to the foreign countries every year. She would suffer a 11 1/4 per cent. loss on those goods. Not only that, the ryots would get 11 1/4 per cent. less, on their entire produce, which is many times our exports.

RS. 800 CRORES DEBT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Q.—Is it not a fact that our Indian agriculturists are heavily in debt, which is to the amount of Rs. 800 crores? Would not this 1s. 6d. rate press heavily on the poor debtors?

A—I do not know the exact figure of the debt of the agriculturists, but they are heavily before. They are very poor, as I said before. I entirely agree with Sir Purushottamdas that this new ratio is highly injurious to the interests of our ryots as a whole—and to the debtors especially. It is well-known that a large proportion of our agriculturists are heavily in debt to the "Sahukars." These ryots would be hit hard, by the new ratio.

A "WHITE ELEPHANT."

Mr. Jamnadas also condemned the scheme of a Reserve Bank, which would be a sort of a "white elephant" on account of the high cost, that it would entail on the poor of India.

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI FAVOURS 1s. 6D.

With a view to elicit his views on the Currency Commission's Report, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, a millowner of Bombay and for some time a member of the Council of State, was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle."

Questioned as to what he thought of the Exchange ratio of 1s. 6d. recommended by the Commission, Mr. Manmohandas expressed the opinion that it was suitable to the present requirements of the country. Leaving aside the controversial aspect of it, he personally thought that the ratio was advantageous to the country as a whole. If the ratio was fixed at 1s. 4d. it would upset the markets of general commodities all over the country, and would perhaps bring about a sort of dislocation in the trade, the same as when the Exchange was raised to 2s. in 1919. In his view, the ratio of 1s. 6d. would maintain the cost of living at its present level, whereas 1s. 4d. ratio would increase it correspondingly, thereby hitting the consumers, and he was sure that none would like such a position. The level of prices is very high as it is, and if there is any rise in it, the people and especially the middle and poorer classes would not be able to bear the burden easily.

IN INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Manmohandas recognised that the ratio of 1s. 4d. meant some disadvantage to the industries. But, he added, one had to take into consideration the general condition of the country as a whole. No class of people—neither the commercial, middle or labouring class—was in a position to pay more in any shape or form.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK.

Asked about the proposal for a Central Reserve Bank, Mr. Manmohandas expressed approval of the suggestion so far as it related to the purchase and sale of gold and the stabilization of Exchange. But he was opposed to the recommendation to transfer to such a Bank the surpluses of Government and the management of this business which were now entrusted to the Imperial Bank. In his opinion, such a change would deprive the trade and industries of the country, especially in Bombay, of the facilities of obtaining cheap credit now afforded by the Imperial Bank which with its present reserves of Government money can make advances at a low rate of interest.

Mr. Manmohadas favoured the idea of creating a sort of investment from the issue of gold certificates by the proposed Central Reserve Bank.

"Don't you think that the producers and the agriculturists would be adversely affected if the Exchange ratio is raised to 1s. 6d?" asked our representative.

Mr. Manmohandas agreed that this would be so in the case of large producers. But in considering this question, he said, one had to ascertain the number of such people on the extent of their losses. Against that must be considered the rise in the cost of living to the general masses due to keeping the ratio at 1s. 4d. Nor would the producers benefit by this ratio. If the rate is fixed at 1s. 4d., the surplus produce for export would have to be sold in foreign markets, not at the same high prices which the producers would get in India, but at lower rates in order to be able to compete with the foreign produce in the world markets. Thus the producers would not get the full advantage of the Exchange.

IMPROPRIETY OF GOVT'S MOVE

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu" Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar drew attention to the grave impropriety of the Government's move in bringing up far-reaching currency proposals before the Simla session. He pointed out that Sir Basil Blackett had only added the latest instance of forcing the hands of Government by certificated legislation if need be.

Mr. Iyengar paid high tribute to the masterly dissenting minute of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and pointed out that the ratio of 1sh. 6d. versus 1s. 4d. should be thoroughly discussed and a decision should be taken in accordance with the Indian opinion. He condemned the action of the Government in forcing such a momentous legislation through the expiring Assembly.—A.P.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The text is available of the Currency Bill which is being published in the Gazette of India to-morrow. It runs as follows:—

A Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, and Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for certain purposes and to lay upon the Governor-General in Council certain obligations in regard to purchase of gold and the sale of gold or gold exchange.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, and Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for certain purposes and to lay upon the Governor-General in Council certain obligations in regard to purchase of gold and sale of gold or gold exchange, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Clause 1.—This Act may be called the Currency Act, 1926. (2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and Sonthal Parganas. (3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of November, 1926.

Clause 2.—In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, Section II and the word "and" at the end of clause (d) of sub-section (2) of Section 21 and clause (e) of that sub-section shall be omitted.

Clause 3.—In the Indian Paper Currency Act (a) to Section 2 after the words "in this behalf" the following shall be added, namely, "and gold bullion" includes gold coin; (b) in clause (a) of Section 11 the words "or in gold coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906" shall be omitted; (c) in Section 13 (1) the words "for gold coin which is not legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, or" shall be omitted and (11) for the figures "11.30016" the figures "8.47512" shall be substituted; (d) in Section 18 (1) in sub-section (4) the words "sovereigns half sovereigns" and the words "coin and" shall be omitted and (11) in clause (a) of sub-section (8) for the figures "11.30016" the figures "8.47512" shall be substituted, (e) in Section 19 (1) in sub-section (3) the words "sovereigns, half sovereigns" shall be omitted and in the explanation after the word "sub-section" the following words and figures shall be inserted, namely, "gold bullion shall be reckoned at the rate of one rupee for 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold and" (11) in sub-section (5) the words "coin or" and the word "coin" where it occurs for the second time shall be omitted.

Clause 4.—Any person who offers for sale to the Governor-General in Council at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta, or the Master of the Mint, Bombay, or at any other place notified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council in the Gazette of India gold in the form of bars containing approximately four hundred fine ounces shall, subject t such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India prescribe, be entitled to receive payment for the same at the rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola of fine good.

Clause 5.—(1) Any person on demand at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, shall be entitled to purchase at the option of the Controller or Deputy Controller as the case may be either gold for delivery at the Bombay Mint at the rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola of fine gold or gold exchange at an equivalent rate payable in any country outside India specified by such person which maintains a free gold market and which has been notified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council in the Gazette of India, provided that no person shall be entitled to demand gold of less value than four hundred fine ounces or gold exchange payable in any one country of less than that value; (2) for the purpose of determining the equivalent rate applicable to the sale of gold exchange under this section Rs. 21-3-10 shall be deemed to be equivalent to such a sum in the currency of the country in which the exchange is payable as represents the standard price of one tola of fine gold in that country after deduction there from of an amount representing the normal cost per tola of transferring gold bullion in bulk from Bombay to that country including interest on its value during transit; (3) the Governor-General in Council shall from time to time determine in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) the quivalent rate in respect of each country notified under sub-section (1) and shall notify the rate so determined in the Gazette of India.—(A. P.)

TO BE INTRODUCED IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Sir Basil Blackett's Currency Bill is being published to-morrow. It will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant and considered on 23rd when the motion for its final passage will also be made. It is proposed that the Bill when enacted shall come into force from 1st November 1926.

The object of the Bill in the statement attached to it is explained to be "to give effect to those recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which relate to the immediate stabilisation of the rupee in relation to gold and to the interim measures required during the transition period pending the bringing into operation of their proposals for transfor a Reserve Bank of India of the control of note issue and other functions at present performed by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India. The Commission recommend in paragraph 175 of their report that the rupee should be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1sh. 6d. gold for a rupee, that is at the rate of one rupee for 8 point 47512 grains of gold. Clause 2 and all but the last portion of sub-clause (a) (1) of Clause 3 are designed to give effect to this recommendation and at the same time to remove the legal tender quality of the sovereign and half-sovereign which are at present legal tender at the rate of 2sh. for the rupee in accordance with the Commission's recommendation in paragraph 66 of their report that these gold coins must be demonstised in order to enable a real gold bullion standard to be established.

The Commission recommend in paragraph 166 of their Report that until the Reserve Bank of India takes over the control of the note-issue Government of India must be under a statutory obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the accepted gold parity of the rupee. Clauses 4 and 5 are designed to give effect to this recommendation and are based on the outline suggested in Schedule V to the Report. Opportunity has been taken to amplify the explanation to sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, which contains temporary provisions so as to provide for the valuation of gold bullion held in the paper currency reserve on the lines of clause (a) of sub-section (8) of Section 18 which refers to the permanent provisions which have not yet come into force.

It was announced in a Press communique dated August 4th, 1926, which accompanied the issue of the Commission's report that pending legislation Government would take such steps as may be necessary to confine the movements of exchange with the approximate upper and lower gold points as calculated on the basis of a 1s. 6d. rupee, namely, 1s. 6-3/16d. and 1s. 5¾d. respectively and Government undertook in the same communique to lay the proposals before the Legislature during the forthcoming session in order to give the Legislature earliest possible opportunity of considering the matter. This Bill is designed to give effect to that undertaking."—A. P.

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Referring to the Government decision to give forthwith legislative effect to that part of the Currency Commission recommendation which relates to stabilisation the Committee of the Indian Chamber consider the proposed action as strongly ill-advised. Apart from the intrinsic merit or otherwise of the specific recommendation which is in direct conflict with the considered views unanimously expressed by the Indian commercial interests stabilisation as suggested by the Commission is a part of the general scheme of monetary and currency reform suggested by them. The recommendation for immediate action was made clearly on the presumption of the acceptance of the scheme in its entirety, at least in essentials. The Committee find grave objection in Government's asking the Legislature to commit itself to any plan of stabilisation except under a definite guarantee of the introduction of gold standard. In its absence a statutory rate of 18 pence together with legal authority to maintain the rate will accentuate the defects of the present system as admitted by the Commission itself. The proposed demonetisation of the sovereign removes the slightest justification of restoring an effective statutory rate. The Committee feel constrained to say that hasty action in piecemeal legislation is likely to give rise to the public impression that statutory recognition of 18 pence is the only recommendation which Government intend carrying out.—A. P.

"NATIONAL FEDERATION."

MRS SARALADEVI'S SCHEME OF COUNTRY'S REGENERATION

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Mrs. Sarala Chaudharani has issued an appeal on behalf of the National Federation, which it has been decided to form with a view to raising the standard of national efficiency. A Bengal branch of the Federation will be started immediately. In her appeal she suggests the formation of Birastami committees for the redemption of India by quickening the people into a newness of life and removing all obstacles to their attaining the fullness of national stature.

The scheme of work includes (1) inauguration of festivals calculated to stimulate manliness, bravery and heroism through physical culture and organise tournaments, uniting classes and masses in one common national pursuit; (2) establishment of gymnassiums; (3) formation of groups of trained rescuers for defence of women and helpless men and teach women to defend themselves; (4) arrange lectures and "kathakathas" for interpretation of Nationalism and removal of untouchability; (5) establishment of temples for common worship; (6) publication of literature to further mutual toleration, etc.—Free Press.

U. P. COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS' WALK-IN.

NAINITAL, Aug. 7.

In the United Provinces Legislative Council, when a demand under the head Land Revenue and settlement was moved by the Finance Member the Swarajist members who had walked out on Thursday walked in and after the 'token' reduction had been made in the amount, the entire amount less the 'token' reduction was also rejected by 36 votes to 29. Another supplementary demand under the same head was also rejected. An attempt was made by some members including Swarajists to reject every demand under the Reserved Departments, but when a demand under the head Administration of Justice was passed the Swarajists walked out. A Bill further to amend the U. P. District Boards Act of 1922 was passed after minor amendments. A Bill to amend the U. P. Municipalities Act of 1916 was also passed before the Council adjourned "sine die."—A. P.

GUJARAT VYAYAM MANDAL.

Started two years ago with the laudable object of creating a keen desire among the Indian students for physical improvement, the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal has opened Akhadas and Gymnasiums at various places in the city and intends to start many such institutions of physical culture at various places in Gujarat. The physical exercises are so designed as to offer mental along with physical training, exercises such as lathi, "patabaji" boxing, jiu-jitsu, weight-lifting, Indian clubs, scout exercises, "asans" and "pranayams."

An interesting and instructive exhibition of strength feats, muscle-drill, etc., was given on Wednesday by the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal at Madhavbag in the presence of a large audience in the Jain Conference Pandal. The physical exercises were much admired and especially the band which received its deserved applause.

BARODA'S DONATIONS TO BENARES UNIVERSITY

BARODA, Aug. 7.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda has donated a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards the Library Building Fund of the Benares Hindu University and Rs. 1 lakh more to enable the University to depute its science scholars to foreign Universities.—Free Press.

For some time past the Lucknow police had indications that 'goondas' were pouring into the city from outside. As a consequence the police arrested eighteen Pathans yesterday from different parts of the city.—A. P.

The National Muslim University, Delhi, reopens on the 16th August. Students wishing to ensure admission should apply to the Registrar before that date. No application will be considered if certificates are not sent in with them.

EXCESSES IN THE CORONER'S COURT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Medico" is in grave error. He says my letter protesting against the vulgar scenes in the Coroner's Court on July 29, "throws aspersions on the medical students in general and the medical students that were present in the Court on that day in particular". There is absolutely nothing in my letter to justify this sweeping statement. I complained of the conduct of the people in the Court as a whole. I said nothing at all about medical students in general. I did say medical students on this occasion appeared to be in the majority. I have been since assured on behalf of medical students who were present that they were not in the majority, and I am glad to believe it. But certainly the nature of some of the unseemly demonstrations gave one that impression.

I did not say that medical students came out of vulgar curiosity. I said "others, who came out of vulgar curiosity." This means, in plain English, that a distinctions was drawn between medical students and "others, who came out of vulgar curiosity." I quite appreciate the value to students of attending such enquiries. I quite recognise that their right to be present is the same as that of any other members of the public, and is enhanced by the fact that medico-legal knowledge is a part of their training. But their right to be present, does not carry with it the licence to indulge in noisy demonstrations, which are, as "Medico" ought to know improper in a Court of Law, and much more so in a Coroner's Court. "Medico" seems to be under the impression that noisy appreciation by the public of an intellectual contest between Bench and Bar—upfarious cheering of one side or the other—is not to be condemned. This is not the view of responsible people. It is the practice of our Courts sternly to repress such unseemly demonstrations. That they were permitted to continue unchecked throughout the proceedings on the occasion in question is indefensible.

I have not "tried to run down students", nor have I used "technological inexactitudes". I have protested against the conduct of the people assembled in the Court on that day, among whom were a certain number of medical students. In suggesting that there is any excuse for their conduct "Medico" renders a poor service to his profession, responsible members of which, I am sure, would agree in condemning such demonstrations.—Yours etc.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

UNWARRANTED AND USELESS

KHWAJA NIZAMI ON MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

DELHI, August 6.

Khwaja Hasan Nizami who recently returned from Hyderabad (Deccan) interviewed by the Associated Press about Muslim agitation against playing of music before mosques said it was unwarranted useless and detrimental to interests of Muslims in India. He had addressed circular letter on subject to all leading Mussalmans in India including Sir Abdul Rahim and he was glad to say that with one exception (from Ambala) everyone of them was against agitation. He was awaiting the return of Muslim leaders from Mecca when he expected to launch a regular campaign through the press and platform and other means to end the agitation by convincing the Muslims to his point of view.—A. P.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 7.

It is understood that the Fourth Sessions of Kathiawad Political Conference will be held at Porbunder in the month of January 1927. The general secretaries of the Kathiawad Political Conference are about to convene a meeting of the Provincial Committee at Porbander to consider the invitation of the Porbander public to hold the fourth session there.—Free Press.

M. L. C'S CONVICTION SET ASIDE

MADRAS, August 6

At the High Court to-day Justice Wallace and Madhavan Nair set aside the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 passed on Mr. Vishwanath Das, M.L.C., by the Sessions Judge of Berhampor on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of money belonging to the Chatrapur Taluq Board, of which the accused was president. Their lordships disbelieved everyone of the points urged by the prosecution and also commented very strongly at considerable length on the way in which the prosecution conducted the case.—A.P.

The "Englishman's" London special cable says: The famous Bengali sculptor, Faninbranath Bose, who executed many commissions for the Gaekwar of Baroda and is a member of the Royal Scottish Academy died in London.—(F. P. I.)

The ashes of the late Maharaja of Dhar were brought to Allahabad and consigned to the Ganges.—A. P.

INDIAN DELEGATION AT GENEVA.

SIR C P RAMASWAMI IYER SAILS FROM BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who sailed for Geneva to-day as an additional member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations explained to an Associated Press representative that the Government are nominating additional members in order to strengthen the Indian Delegation in consequence of the report made by Lord Willingdon when he headed the Delegation last year that India's representation was not adequate to her importance and size.

Among the subjects of importance to India likely to come up before the forthcoming session are the question of Disarmament, which will have an effect on military and naval preparedness of India, questions relating to traffic in drugs, Labour and traffic in women and children.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Quadir is the other additional member of the Delegation who also sailed to-day by the mail steamer "Razmak."—A. P.

DEADLOCK IN U. P. COUNCIL.

GOVT. AND LANDLORDS AT VARIANCE

MAINI TAL Aug. 5.

A position amounting to a deadlock has been reached regarding the land revenue settlement legislation. The Governor sent a message stating that the bill in its present form could not become law.

The first amendment recommended by Government was rejected by 37 votes against 24. Sir Samuel O'Donnell said he would not proceed with other amendments nor move the third reading of bill.

The Agra University Bill was then taken into consideration. The Swarajists walked out as they had come only in connection with Tenancy and Land Revenue Settlement bills.—A. P.

PIR GULAM MUJADID.

CONVICTED AND FINED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 7.

Judgment against Pir Ghulam Mujadid Serhandi of Matari Said was delivered by the City Magistrate, fining him Rs. 450 under Section 342 and 323. The Magistrate believed the prosecution story and characterized the defence evidence as interested The Magistrate, in his judgment admits that the complainant had done something wrong and brought trouble on himself. But the Pir himself was not beaten, therefore he cannot claim the right of private defence. The Magistrate further observes, that there is no provision in law for not arresting a man when he is reading a sacred book but it would have been more graceful and correct to ask him to give bail but these points are quite immaterial.

CONVICTS ASSAULT JAILOR.

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

Mr. M. N. Naicker, jailor, Insein jail, was seriously attacked yesterday morning by two convicts. It appears he was standing at the gate of the jail and a number of prisoners were being taken out when suddenly some of them seized him and two convicts assaulted him with iron rods seriously wounding him. Owing to prompt arrival of the jail warders and other jail officials he was saved from being killed outright. Mr. Naicker was taken to hospital in an unconscious state.—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.

MUSSOOREE, Aug. 7.

The Associated Press is asked by Pandit Motilal Nehru to announce that the meeting of the proposed National Union which was to be held on the 19th at Allahabad has been postponed. As telegrams and letters are daily arriving from all parts of India supporting the movement and it is deemed advisable to wait a little longer before holding the preliminary meeting.—A. P.

THE VICEROY AND THE NIZAM

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A Simla message to the "Statesman" says the Viceroy's return to Simla is awaited when it is expected that some official announcement on position of the Nizam will be made early next week.—Free Press.

PREMATURE DISCLOSURE.

ALLAHABAD August 6.

With regard to the reported discussions between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad, the "Pioneer" understands that "there appears to have been in Hyderabad a leakage and premature disclosure of a not entirely accurate version of the correspondence." The paper adds that no final decision has been reached yet.—Free Press.

At an emergent meeting of Press Employees Association in Calcutta resolutions were passed protesting against the dismissal of Gurudas Mookerjee an employee of the Edinburgh Press without assigning adequate reasons and requesting that he might be reinstated in order that other employees of the press might not be driven to the "extreme step".—A. P.

POONA RACING SEASON

RAIN MARS SPORT.

A DAY OF UPSETS.

There was a marked fall in the attendance at Poona yesterday when drizzling rain during the day spoilt the comfort of visitors and made things decidedly unpleasant for both horses and riders. Backers failed to hold their own the heavy-going having a lot to do with downfall of the favourites. Most of the events were easily won and apart from a couple of races the finishes were very tame.

The riding honours of the day were evenly distributed between A. C. Walker, A. Harrison, Ritchie, F. Black, Ashwood, Burn, C. Hozt, Howell and Townsend.

The first division of the Lingfield Plate was won by the favourite Moonshiner who helped Backers to retrieve their losses. When at his best Mr. Eve's golding is a very useful customer over a mile and yesterday he made a sorry example of a big troop. He has come to hand nicely under the care of Hozt and after his display yesterday it would not be beyond his capacity to pick up some more races this season. After making the pace most of the way Sauce the Kolhapur mare, failed to hold the challenge of the winner. Churchtown let down a large following by running in listless fashion.

My Realm's ability to plug through the mud played a great part in her success in the other division of this plate. Torose who was heavily supported by the public gave a wretched display after racing prominently till the turn. Ulster Ally made a bold attempt to land the Stakes but he was not quite good enough for Godfrey's mare.

Easily the best performance of the day was that of Leinster Wonder in the Mullinger Plate where he justified the heavy support he received by winning an exciting race. Steel Blue had every advantage from the start but Black brought the gelding up in time to record a neck victory. Dark Orient, a son of Dark Legend finished late and was placed third far behind the first two. He is however a promising colt.

The Somerset Plate, a sprint for II and III Class Horses which have not won a race in India, went to Mr. Begmahomed's Ardley, a gelding by Arion out of Cassandra. Ashwood had quite an armchair ride and won with something to spare from Proud Chieftain who is coming to hand. Riverine and Restoration had an interesting dual for third place fair behind the first pair. Roseate Air and Minoo Mahal, two well backed candidates, failed to act in the sticky going.

Backers received another set back in the Koweit Plate where Hashash, the favourite was beaten into fourth place. Burn piloted Khataf to victory and had no difficulty in dealing with Hatchel and Card ff.

Hurchan, the winner of the Sungum Plate failed to survive an objection and the race was given to Amood. In the close run up the straight Hurchan interfered with Amood whose rider lodged the complaint. Mansoor Beg was never in the race and his failure can only be attributed to the conditions underfoot.

The most interesting finish of the day was witnessed in the first division of the Nasriyeh Plate where Money Spinner got the better of Amar by a head. Both these horses gave promise in Bombay last season.

France who placed last week had no difficulty in disposing of the favourite Red Prince in the other division.

Kummeruzzaman's early speed enabled him to win the third division of this plate and he owed much of his success to the fine handling he received from Ritchie. Sabiq came too late on the scene to trouble the winner though he ran extremely well after being badly placed most of the way.

The well-known jockey E. J. Morris who has been one of our leading horsemen in India, was not seen in the saddle yesterday. It is understood that his license has been withdrawn.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Nassir bin Jassim's MONEY SPINNER 7-9, A. C Walker 1
Mr. D. S. Barve's AMAR 7-5 Rankin ... 2
Mr. Certainty's SELMAN 7-9 F. Black ... 3
Messrs S Mahaba and H A Baghdady's Taimurlung 8-1 Howell 4

Not Run: Safeer 8-4 Aasuf 6-10.

Also Ran:—Solomon's Song 8-10, Rami 8-10, Salonje 8-5, Doorai 8-10, Riman 8-4, Kolhapur 8-4, Outlaw 8-4, Cheer Up 8-4, Teheran 8-2, Telafar 8-1, Chicerio 8-1, Good Luck 7-9, Nuwara Eliya 7-9, Mijlat 7-9, Hilaluzzaman 7-9, Glad Eye 7-9, Hankow 7-9, Murti 7-9, Minto 7-9 and Chaldean 7-9

The Race:—The barrier ascended to a good start. Riman immediately dashed to the front with Hilaluzzaman, Dooraid and Money Spinner in chase. Amar and Solomon's Song raced prominently at the head of the others. The half mile saw Taimurlung move up and join the leaders. Rounding the turn Money Spinner took over command and was followed by Solomon's Song and Murti. The last named two fell away in the straight and Money Spinner went on to stall off a late challenge from Amar by a head. 2½ lengths, second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time:—2mins. 3 1/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 46 and Rs. 70-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 70.

Favourite: Hilaluzzaman.

Trainer: Mowlud Hadi Ali.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Ahmed Shelash's FRANCE 7-5 car. 7-7 A. T. Harrison 1
Mr. Khadevi A. Rehman's RED PRINCE (8-1 car 8 3) Bowley 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAMAKARNA 7-9, car. 7-11 W. G Thomuson ... 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's Baig 7-5 Osman 4

Not Run: Tamaran 8-13, Elser 8-7, Kurdistan 8-7, and Mr. Pickwick 7-9.

Also Ran: Jadran 8-13, Success 8 10, Mooharib 8-10, Nevis 8-10, Summerton 8 6, Sagab 8-6, Mashook 8-6, Amara 8-3, Gazalan 8-3, Dana 8-1 Jehangir 8-0, Mohul Hill 8, Cicero 7 9 Kafkas 7-9, Benares 7-9, Tiffah 7-5, Zoba 7-5, and Fido 6-10.

The Race:—Gazalan was badly left as the tapes went up. Fido showed the way to France, Cicero, Dana and Shamakarna. Past the third furlong France came to the front and raced ahead of Red Prince, Shamakarna and Cicero. France maintained his lead and sailed up the straight an easy winner by 5 lengths from Red Prince who offered no opposition, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time.—2min. 1 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 137. Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 18.8 and Rs. 113.

2nr Tote paid:—Win Rs. 102. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 47-8.

Favourites: Amara and Red Prince.

Trainer.—Yusuff.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500 second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's KUMMERUZZAMAN 8.5 Ritchie 1
Mr. M. Najmuddin's SABIQ 8-13 McQuade 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARABIAN STAR 8-8 Meherji 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad 8-5 S J. Meekings 4

Not run: Blackberry 9-9, Ravi 9-0, and Durban 8-5.

Also Ran: Sultan Beg 9-9, Durbar 9-3, School 7-9, Vin 9-3, Othello 9-3, Red Flag 8-13, Sanatogen 8-11, Shahzada 8-10, Sutki Beg 8-7, Charing Cross 8-5, Rose Royal 8-5, Ayalan 8-1, Monsoon 7-9 Canton 7-9, Vari 7-9, Constantine 7-9, Sir Jahan 7-9, and Strange Spring 7-9.

The Race:—Strange Spring dislodged his rider at the start and bolted. He was caught and remounted. Eventually getting away well with the others. Kummeruzzaman was the quickest out of the barrier and cut a fast pace from Canton, and Charing Cross. Riyad brought up the rest of the field. Sabiq raced in the bunch. Passing the half mile Kummeruzzaman was still in front of Canton and Arabian Star. They negotiated the turn in this order Kummeruzzaman an going on to win easily by 1½ lengths. Sabiq came late on the scene but finished strong. Head, ½ length.

Time.—2min 3 1.5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 34

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 108-8.

Favourite. Sabiq.

Trainer.—Cumberally.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000 second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Terms for horses inmeclasses III and IV.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's LEINSTER WONDER 8-11 F. Black 1
Mr. M C Patel's STEEL BLUE 7-12 car. 7-13 Herbert 2
Mr. J C Galstaun's DARK ORIENT 9-12 Dobie 3
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Pom Pom 8-8 Harrison 4

Not Run: Sharp Arrow 9-12, Motu Proprio 9-12, Britomart 9-8, The Typhoon 9-3, Saintly Sovereign 9-3 and Be Careful 8-8.

Also Ran:—Dugald Dalgetty 9-8, Mist 9-8, Cailis 9-3, Stung Again 8-8, Prose and Verse 8-8, Gift of the Glen 8-8 Surekha 8-8, Tres Facile 8-2, Ethelwald 8-2, Special Sprout 8-2, Tristan 7-13, Fair Slave 7-13, and Flying Fun 7-13.

The Race.—As soon as they were released Steel Blue shot away with the lead hotly pursued by Leinster Wonder, Surekha and Pom Pom with Stung Again in the rear. Entering the straight Leinster Wonder drew up to the leader and made a race of it up the straight the verdict going to Mr. Wadia's horse by a neck. Dark Orient made a late bid and deprived Pom Pom of third place. 6 lengths, ½ length.

Time.—1min. 20secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 22 and Rs. 120.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10-8. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 75.

Favourite: Leinster Wonder.

Trainer: Major A. W. Molony.

THE SOMERSET PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in classes II and III which have not won a race in India.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's ARDLEY 7-0 Ashwood 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PROUD CHIEFTAIN 7-0 S. Black 2
Mr. D S Barve's RESTORATION 7-0 Rankin ..... 3†
Mr. Heath's RIVERINE 7-2 M Hoyt 3†

†Dead-heat.

Not Run: Gardyloo 8-6 and Happy Elf 7-13.

Also Ran:—Minority 9, Free and Easy 8-1 Roseate Air 7-13, Beaver Puff 7-10, Georgina 7-6, Absorbent 7-3, Minoo Mahal 7-2, and Silver Charm 7-0.

The Race:—A poor start; Minority flashed out for a space but quickly resigned to Ardley who made the pace from Proud Chieftain. After a gap came Riverine the rest of the field being bunched up. Ardley was never headed and won without any trouble from Proud Chieftain who tried hard to get on terms. Restoration came with a rush to dead-heat with Riverine. Won by 2½ lengths, 20 lengths. Dead-heat.

Time.—1min. 19.secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 11 on Riverine and Rs. 13-8 on Restoration.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 146. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 5 on Riverine and Rs. 8 on Restoration.

Favourite: Riverine and Proud Chieftain

Trainer.—T. Harrison.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Messrs. M. L Godse and G Kanji's KHATAF 7-12 Burn 1
Mr. Heath's HATCHEL 7-4 C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Dawood Isak's CARDIFF 7-2 car. 7-3 McQuade 3
Mr. R H Gahagan's Hashash 8-3 S Black 4

Not run: Peach Bitter 7-11.

Also Ran:—Tarick 9, Silver Thrush 8-13, Amin 8-11, Sahoo 8-6, Hawam 82 Gosub 7-13, Ballard 7 11, Baktavar 7-9, Hazal 7-9 and Costa Rica 7-7.

The Race:—Tarick moved out slowly. A good start saw Hashash take the lead followed by Khataf, Hatchel, Cardiff and Hazal. When they settled down Khataf raced slightly in front of the field the others following in practically the same order. Hawam was now last. Nearing the turn Khataf had established a long lead Hashash dropping back slightly at this stage. Hatchel and Cardiff went after this leader in the straight but Khataf won with something to spare by 1½ lengths, 1 length, head.

Time.—1min. 28 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66-8. Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 81-8 and Rs. 25-8.

2nd Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 15 Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 14.

Favourites: Silver Thrush.

Trainer: Faraj bin Ameer.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's MOONSHINER 8-4 C. Hoyt... 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAUCE 7-10 R. Stokes 2
Mr. Eve's TALAAT BEY 8-9 A C Walker 3
Mr. Marquis' Starboard 8-7 S J Meekings 4

Not Run: Brilliant Lady 8-0.

Also Ran:—L.S.D. 9 0 Pensacola 9,0, Churchtown 8-13, Coed Canlas 8-8, Low Born 8-7, Penetrate 8-5 Ventose 8-1, Kent Eaglet 7-13, Hard Battle 7-13 and Jovial 7-0.

The Race.—Sauce was the smartest into her stride and showed the way to Talaat Bey and Starboard. After a couple of furlongs Talaat Bey joined Sauce and the two raced abreast while Starboard brought up the others. Moonshiner was handy in the bunch. Sauce maintained her lead till well into the straight where she failed to sustain a challenge from Moonshiner who won easily by 2½ lengths. Sauce finished 1/2 length in front of Talaat Bey, 2 lengths.

Time 1min. 45 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 61 Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 37.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10-8. Places Rs. 34-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21.

Favourite: Mr. Eve's Bracket.

Trainer.—A. Hoyt.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. J. N. DeSouza's MY REALM 7-13 Townsend 1
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ULSTER ALLY 8-13 Bowley 2
H. H. Aga Khan's AD DOMINUM 8-7 A C Walker 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Ox Trot 9-0 Dobie 4

Not Run: Grand Excel 8-12 and Bridgman 8-1.

The Race. They were despatched to a fair start. Bold Danby took command closely attended by Ox Trot, Torose and Ad Dominum with My Realm and Ulster Ally racing handy. Past four Ox Trot assumed the lead there being no other change in the order. Ox Trot brought them round the turn with Torose and My Realm in close chase. My Realm drew out and won a good race from Ulster Ally who fought hard near home. Won by 1 length, 6 lengths, 15 lengths.

Also Ran:—Bold Danby 8-10, Lucky Lad 8-5, Miss Evans 8-5 Krempion 8-3 Valtoi 8-0 Dry Wit 7-12, Torose 7-9 and The Sliding Stone 7-7.

Time.—1min. 50 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 64 and Rs. 17-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 21 and Rs. 9-8.

Favourite: Ad Dominum

Trainer:—E S. Godfrey.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750. third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. D. S. Barve's AMOOD 7-11 Howell 1
Mr. Syad Amin's HURCHAN 8-2 C Hoyt 2
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and H. N. Daver's ZOOLFAKAR 8-7 Barnett 3
Mr. A H Mazandrani's Nassim 7-13 Perkins 4

Not Run: Cossack 8-3 and Farooq 7-11.

Also Ran:—Mansoor Beg 9, Elser 6-13, Commander 8-13, Hongkong 8-10, Hamiar 8-9, Belan 8-9, Andhra Valley 8-9, Weldon 8-8, Securisy 8-8, Mooltan 8-7, Sinnan 8-3, Ibrahim Beg 8-2, Mahir 7-13, Ashur 8-0 Andrew 7-8, Dawood 7-7 Sivab 7-6 Silver Cloud 7-3, Ramban 6-11.

The Race:—Amood and Elser were the first away and led from Hurchan and Zoolfakar. They came round the turn in this order when Hurchan joined Amood. A great race home saw Hurchan get the verdict by a head. 3 lengths, 3 lengths.

An objection against the winner Hurchan was upheld and the race given to Amood.

Time.—2 mins. 1 3.5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38-8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 41.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20.8. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 21.8 and Rs. 23-8.

Favourite:—Mansoor Beg.

Trainer.—L. H. Hewitt.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7.

Ambassador, Williams, Java.
Karoa, Fisher, Durban.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8.

C/ Mandlay, Hagg, Karachi.
Celebes Maru, Gotow, Kobe.

LOADING.

Aug. 7.

Steamer C/ of Rangoon for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, August 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.
2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.
4 Karoa, 3607, N F N F M M and Co.
5 C/o. Rangoon, 4272, Colombo, 12/8, F F Campbell and Co.
6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
7 City of Mandalay, 4511 Karachi, 9/8, K Nixon and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan, 12/8, N Y Kaisha.
11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana
12 Khandalla 3289, Mombasa, 18/8, M M and Co.
16 San Fco. Zavier, 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh, 3288, Java, 11/8 T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 11/8, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru, 2705, Kobe, 17/8, O S. Kaisha.
6 Ozarda, 3038, Rangoon, 7/8, M M and Co.
9 Ambassador 2958, N F N F Grahams Tdg. Co.
10/11 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 8/8, O S Kaisha.
12/13 Garada, 3218. Karachi, 11/8, M M and Co.
15 Barala, 7899, P Gulf, 18/8, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R. Gazana, 3191. NF, NF, M M and Co.
N Joypore, 3209, Japan, 10/8, M M and Co.
F Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, NF, Scindia S. N Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 7.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—103 bales cotton waste V N Joshi, 151 wool D Kundanmal, 506 cwt dill seed G Hansraj, 46 bales wool David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 30 bales cotton fly V N Joshi, 120 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 2 bales carpets Pohoomull Bros, 2 bales woollen mumdas Pohoomull Bros, 57 bales wool D Kundanmal.

For Marseilles:—7 pots essence de palma rosa Volkart Bros, 1 pot essence de ginger grass Volkart Bros, 100 cwt castor seed G Liladhar and Co, 67 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

For Piracuse:—10 bales cotton grey yarn I David and Co Ltd.

For Alexandrettta:—15 bales cotton grey piece-goods I David and Co. Ltd.

For Mersina:—25 bales cotton grey piece-goods I David and Co. Ltd.

For Barcelona:——1 cask wet casing Union Casing Supplying Co, 21 cases dried casing Union Casing Supplying Co.

For Glasgow:—90 cwt shooks and iron hoops C Palmer and Co. 5000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—1000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros, 7500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 229 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 500 cwt castor seed Gorio Ltd, 37 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd.

For Naples:—2501 cwt castor seed Gorio Ltd.

S S Mantola for London:—2001 cwt linseed oil cakes Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd, 105 cwt turmeric Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd. 2000 cwt linseeds I A H Mossa Ltd.

For Hull:—1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 2000 cwt rape seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Union Cotton Co, 330 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S City of Rangoon for New York:—25 hongs empty cylinders The Dhunjibhoy Ice Factory.

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg:—2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd, [illegible] waste Textile Products Ltd, 65 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd, 46 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd.

For Copenhagen:—5 cwt cardamoms Volkart Bros.

For Lisbon:—1 cwt dried oxrunners Union Casing Supplying Co

S S Joypore for Hongkong:—1 case silk handkerchief Y L H, 110 cwt sandalwood N B Mody and Co, 10 cwt sandal wood chips N B Mody and Co, 10 cwt fish maws R Dhanjee and Co 7 cwt sharkfins R Dhanjee and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong:—1000 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co Ltd,

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 7.

S S Celebes Maru from Tokyo. Agents:—O S Kaisha.

From Tokyo:—45 cases cotton yarn, 13 cases rubber toys, 12 cases celluloid toys.

From Osaka:—27 cases cotton shirtings, 50 bales cotton shirting, 112 bales grey cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton drill, 49 bales cotton yarn, 330 cases cotton yarn, 40 cases cotton cloth, 32 cases cotton checks, 124 bales grey cotton shirting, 109 bales grey cotton sheeting, 22 cases cotton hosiery goods, 28 cases twill, 375 cases glass bangles, 247 cases brass circles, 33 cases glass bottles, 38 cases glass beads, 24 cases whistles, 20 cases glass tubes, 66 cases glass ware, 15 cases match paper, 15 cases flannels, 5 cases celluloid bangles, 20 casks soya, 5 cases celluloid toys, 4 cases pearl buttons, 5 cases cotton lace.

From Moji:—100 cases brass circles, 2100 bags cement.

From Canton:—50 pkges fire crackers, 15 bdles china roots.

From Kobe:—113 cases cotton hosiery, 85 cases glass ware, 32 cases cotton drill, 25 cases paper, 25 cases celluloid bangles, 16 cases celluloid toys, 150 cases glass bangles, 199 cases refined camphor, 25 cases vegetable wax, 22 cases cotton sheeting, 42 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales glue, 201 bales grey cotton shirting, 12 cases grey cotton shirting, 20 cases rubber toys, 13 cases porcelain ware, 22 case cotton flannel, 14 cases match box, 10 cases menthol crystal, 55 cases alumunium leaves and bronize, 15 cases cotton twill, 20 cases hair dyes, 10 cases wooden goods, 5 cases spectacles, 5 cases tin toys, 5 cases soap, 8 cases lead toys, 3 cases shell ware, 20 bags glass, 6 bales matting.

From Singapore:—30 bags gum copol, 850 bags sago flour, 20 bags flake tapioca, 11 bags coffee, 274 bags betel nuts, 54 bags damar batu, 283 bags black pepper, 59 bdles rattans, 49 bdles gum benjamin, 5 bags nut mogs, 41 tanks lubricating oil, 2 barrels lubricating oil, 25 baskets gumbier, 10 bags pepper.

From Hongkong:—250 bags sugar, 100 bags sugar candy, 757 cases fire crackers, 500 pkges fire crackers, 52 cases cotton socks, 20 cases mussel, 30 cases chow chow, 35 coils hemp rope, 3 cases pongee silk 10 cases vermiteon.

From Yokohama:—35 bales silk yarn, 10 cases spun silk, 4 cases electric wire.

From Nagoya:—128 cases glass ware, 2½ cases porcelain.

From Colombo:—48 bales cotton waste, 198 cases tea, 1060 bags arcea nuts.

From Batavia:—105 chests tea dust, 100 pkges tea.

S S Garada from Moulmein. Agents:—M M and Co.:—

From Moulmein:—7989 bags rice, 48 bags turmaric, 109 pieces teak posts, 1001 pieces teak planks, 976 pieces sleepers, 783 pieces teak squares, 2432 teak pieces scantlings, 740 bdles teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—7431 bags rice, 450 bags millet, 55 bags jac, 19 bags cutch, 209 cases cutch, 102 pieces planks, 33915 pieces and bdles teak scantling, 17 bales wool, 1493 bars pig lead, 40 pieces block tin, 7 cases cigars.

From Colombo.—15 cases almonds and raisins, 104 cases provision, 45 cases canned asparagus, 41 cases canned fruits, 29 cases canned vegetable, 11 cases canned fish.

From Tuticorin:—662 bales cotton. 118 bales cotton yarn, 534 chest tea, 39 bdles turpentine.

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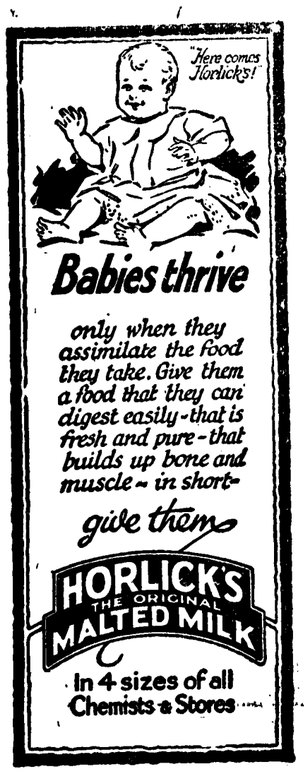

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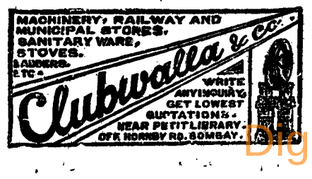
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PUNJAB JAILS.

LALAJI'S COMMENTS ON JAIL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in "The People":—

The report of the Punjab Jails Committee has gone a long way to vindicate Lala Amir Chand Bamwal, the "Bande Mataram" and the political ex-prisoners who have within the last two years been exposing the Jail Administration—or rather mal-administration—on the strength of their personal experience and personal observation. I wonder if Sir John Maynard is even now convinced that we Indians may sometimes be trusted to speak the truth. The Jails Committee has found that practically all that was said and written about corruption in the Jails and the brutal treatment of the prisoners was true. The report is certainly a judicial document for which credit is due to the members of the Committee. They have done a great service to the cause of humanity as well as to the Government and the people of India. The prisoner, as I have often observed, is the most helpless of all the persons in the world because the wrongs done to him are mostly done in secret, behind high walls which permit no voice ever to come out.

In spite of the fact that the Jail population includes some of the greatest criminals in Society, a great many prisoners are not criminals at all. Even those who are guilty of some violation of law are not always to blame. They are the victims of their circumstances—congenital, social and economic. In some cases defective education is responsible for their crimes. In others, their environment and the atmosphere of social injustice in which they were born and brought up is at the root of their criminality. In a good number of cases innocent men are sent to Jail for the doings of others.

UNAUTHORISED PUNISHMENTS.

It has now been definitely proved that in the Punjab Jails unauthorised punishments are "not infrequently" inflicted on the prisoners and unauthorised punishments of the most revolting nature. It has also been proved that in certain cases even authorised punishments are administered in such a way as to cause most unnecessary pain to the prisoner. The most damaging finding is contained in the following words:—

"There is a common saying that with money a prisoner can possess himself of anything but a woman. Judging by some of the witnesses even this exception has limitations."

The quotations are mine. After this for any Government functionary to maintain that it has not been proved that bribery is common in the Punjab jails is absolutely futile. At the time of writing, the resolution of the Punjab Government on the report is not before me, but I am gratified to know that they have accepted the principal findings of the Committee and it is contemplated to introduce legislation to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Committee. This is satisfactory as far as it goes.

COMMON FEATURES OF INDIAN JAILS.

But I am afraid it does not go far enough. First, the facts found to exist in the Punjab are more or less common to the whole of India and it is necessary that the Central Government and Central Legislature should look into the matter. Secondly, the recommendation of the Committee as to the retention of the labour of grinding corn is objectionable and agitation should be continued to have this form of labour entirely abolished. Thirdly, the observations of the Committee about the treatment of special classes of Indian prisoners as distinguished from Europeans are not sound. We need not urge that the privileges now conceded to Europeans be taken away. But in the name of fairness it must be insisted that Indians of good social position and education be treated on the same principles as Europeans are. As things go now, the lowest of Europeans gets a more decent treatment in the Indian Jails than the highest and the best of Indians can. Even under the rules for special class Indian prisoners the rights of the latter are much less than those of the Europeans. The right principle, of course, would be to make no racial distinction at all, and to give no privileges on the ground of social position. The only distinction between prisoners should be based on the nature of their crime. But it is against all principles of law and justice that foreigners violating the law of a country should in the matter of punishment and prison treatment be placed in a better position than the sons of the soil. It is adding insult to injury to observe and maintain any distinction based on colour and race in the administration of prisons. But if this kind of distinction is to be maintained because of the standards of life prevailing among Europeans, then it must be insisted that Indians who live on the same scale should be similarly treated.

There are several other points on which the recommendations of the Committee seem to be rather halting and half-hearted. I will take them up in due course. In the meantime I am disposed to be grateful for small mercies and I am free to offer my congratulations to the members of the Committee for their admirable Report.

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, August 6.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. H. Townsend has been nominated to be official member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. H. Chavert resigned.

Sir Ganendra Roy has been nominated to be official member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. H. A. Sams, resigned.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by the resignation of Sir Henry Stanyon the United Provinces European Constituency has been called upon to elect a person to fill it before the 7th September.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Haig is appointed Joint Secretary to Government of India Home Department.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Macpherson officiates A. G. G. and Resident 1st Class in the States of Western India vice Hon. Mr. Watson, granted four months' leave.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Lawrence on return from leave is posted as Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

Mr. C. P. Shrine on return from leave is posted as Secretary to A. G. G., Punjab State.

Mr. J. H. Thompson officiates as Assistant Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Stephens, Controller of Purchase, Karachi Agency Indian Stores Department, is granted leave for six months.—A. P.

Glowing tributes were paid at a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to the retiring Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ewart Greaves for services rendered by him to the University.—F. P. I.

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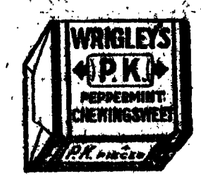

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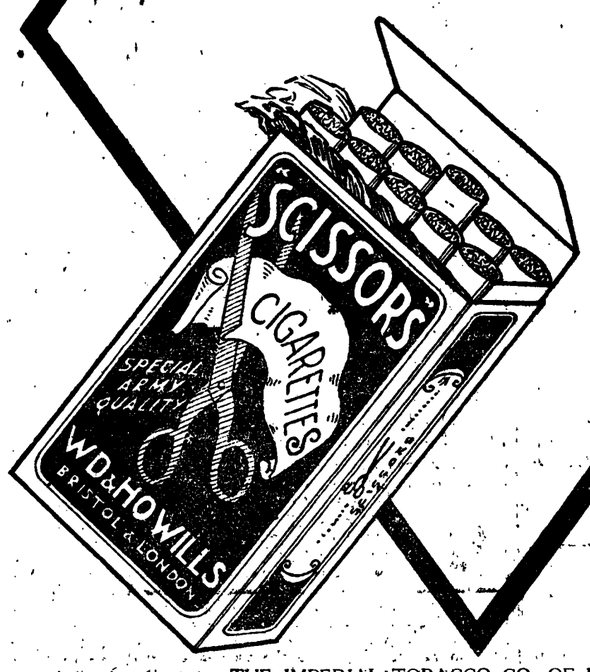

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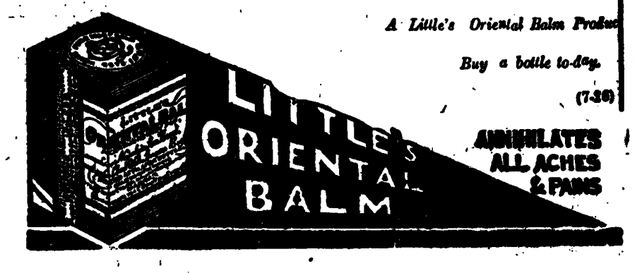

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